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CELERY SHIPMENTS INCREASE GREATLY SINCE 1916.

Carload Movement Nearly Doubles in Past Six Years—Florida and California are Largest Shipping States.

Formerly a somewhat neglected vegetable from a commercial standpoint, celery has gained in popularity quite steadily the past half-dozen years. Shipments in 1916–17 were less than 6,000 cars, but each year since then the 6,000 mark has been exceeded, and last season the total was 10,373 cars. This season the movement to Nov. 5 was about one-fourth larger than to the corresponding date in 1920.

Most of the important producing States have shared in the increase year by year. By far the greatest actual gain was in the two early shipping States, Florida and California, which together supply more than one-half the entire car-lot movement of celery. California's shipments increased from 1,944 cars in 1916–17 to 3,330 in 1920–21, and Florida's from 1,797 cars to 4,175 during the same period.

NINE LATE CELERY STATES.

The nine States shipping late celery in a commercial way are Colorado, Idaho, Oregon Washington, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

New York and Michigan have usually shipped one-half to two-thirds of the late celery. New York maintained a fairly uniform volume of shipments until last year when the output was nearly doubled. Michigan's shipments have shown more steady gains and have attained nearly double the volume shipped six years ago. Other Eastern States have shown no uniform tendency.

Colorado ships about one-half as much late celery as Michigan, and shipments from that State have been increasing gradually the past five or six years. Colorado supplies middle western cities with from one-half to one-fifth as much as California and ships very little to the East.

New York State leads in supplying main-crop celery to eastern cities. The city of New York takes nearly one-third of its celery from New York State, no other northern section contributing over 45 carloads. Philadelphia and Cleveland are supplied from nearly the same sources as New York, but Pittsburgh and Cincinnati take about one-half as much celery from Michigan as from New York State, while Michigan supplies Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha with the greater part of their late crop supplies. New Jersey ships about 150 cars to New

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock receipts during the week ending November 5 were materially under the previous week. Despite this, however, the markets were unfavorable to the selling side. Fresh meat markets were slumpy and supplies were more than ample. (p. 306.)

Dollar wheat played on engagement on the Chicago futures market for the first time since October, 1915. The Chicago December corn future hit 44⅝ cents during the week. (p. 314.)

Butter markets were weak and unsettled. Buyers were very inactive. Cheese prices were irregular but fairly steady. (p. 309.)

Carlot movement of the leading fruits and vegetables showed a further decrease. Prices for nearly all lines were steady to strong. (p. 310.)

Hay markets continued depressed. Receipts were liberal. Feed markets were quiet and stocks were reported as ample. (p. 313.)

Several timely seed articles appear in this issue. (p. 316.)

Cotton prices were lower. Exports and mill takings have been much larger this year than last. (p. 318.)

The quarterly report, showing wool stocks on September 30 appears in this issue. (p. 319.)

Carlot shipments of leading fruits and vegetables for the month of October will be found on page 311.

TEXAS SUDAN GRASS SEED CROP SMALLER THAN IN 1920.

Production Elsewhere Variable but Total for All Sections Much Less than Last Year.

The production of Sudan grass seed is estimated to be approximately 50% of that of last year because of the large decrease in the acreage that was harvested in the Texas Panhandle, by far the most important producing section for this seed in this country. In other more or less important sections, except southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas, there is an average reduction of 5% to 10% in acreage and about 10% in yield per acre, according to data received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Nov. 5. In these sections of Nebraska and Kansas the reports indicate an increase in acreage of 10% to 25% and a yield per acre fully equal to that of last year.

Because of the unusually large carryover in the Texas area, estimated at 50% more than the usual carryover, and low prices which were paid for seed that was not contracted for in advance of the harvest in 1920, growers in that State cut down their acreage

(Concluded on page 317, column 2.)

EGYPT'S COTTON SUPPLY TO BE NEARLY NORMAL.

New Crop Now Being Picked Considerably Below Average—Carryover from Last Year Unprecedented in Size.

Egypt this season will have 582,915,000 lbs. of lint cotton for market, according to figures furnished by the American consul stationed at Alexandria. This amount is about a normal supply. In 1920 the supply amounted to 556,027,000 lbs., and in 1919 to 542,962,000 lbs.

The carryover from the 1920-21 Egyptian cotton crop on July 31 was placed at 256,000,000 lbs., of which 181,000,000 lbs. was lint in Alexandria and the equivalent of 75,000,000 lbs. lint held in the interior. This carryover was unprecedented in size and was caused, obviously, by the extremely poor market for cotton last year.

The latest official estimate places the 1921–22 cotton crop in Egypt at 327,000,000 lbs. This amount is considerably below the average and indicates that the Egyptian farmer, like his American competitor, materially reduced the acreage planted last spring. In fact, in Egypt the Government issued a decree which resulted in about a 30% reduction in acreage.

EXPORTS SHOW BIG DECLINE.

The quantity of cotton exported during the 1920–21 season was 216,065,322 lbs. below the exports for the 1919–20 season, and practically 200,000,000 lbs. less than for the season of 1918–19. Sales to the United States were unusually small, amounting to only 51,230 bales, mostly because stocks from the previous year were still on hand in this country. The increase in the quantity of the long-staple cotton grown in the United States, which cotton is known as "Pima" or "American-Egyptian cotton," was also an important factor in the decreased importation of Egyptian cotton; but with the practical elimination of Sea Island cotton, larger purchases of Egyptian cotton by the United States are expected in the near future by many observers.

The great decrease in the quantity of raw cotton exported from Egypt is illustrated in Table 1 which shows the quantity of cotton handled during the season just ended, compared with the two preceding seasons. The 1920–21 figures show only the cotton received on the spot market in Alexandria, and do not include the quantities held upcountry (74,250,000 lbs.) or the new crop (327,000,000 lbs.). In former years the ginning law made it necessary to forward all cotton to Alexandria, but this law did not apply during the past season.

(Concluded on page 317, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

SHARP CURTAILMENT IN MARKET RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Reaction from Abnormal Trade Conditions of Preceding Week Offsets Lighter Supplies.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Material reductions in total marketings of all classes of live stock were registered during the week ending Nov. 5.

The week's receipts at 10 large markets totaled approximately 191,400 cattle, 463,500 hogs, and 253,400 sheep, decreases of 57,500 cattle, 82,400 hogs, and 62,500 sheep from the week previous. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago cattle and sheep decreased 35,300 and 31,000 head respectively, while hog receipts increased 115,400.

In view of the reduction in receipts as compared with those of the week previous, the market was disappointing to the selling side. Reflecting depressed conditions in the dressed meat trade following the heavy slaughter incidental to the rail-strike threat, killer demand for live stock showed sharp curtailment. Much irregularity in price fluctuations occurred at the various markets as price differentials between markets, and even on the same grades of stock at individual markets, had been thrown badly out of adjustment by the abnormal influences existing during the week previous.

FAT CATTLE PRICES LOWER.

Cattle.—In a general way it may be said that much of the bloom which appeared on the fat cattle market a week earlier was effaced. At Chicago where both the upward swing and subsequent reactions were more pronounced than at most other markets, many medium and good beef steers sold during the week ending Nov. 5 as much as $1 to $1.50 lower per 100 lbs. than at the high time during the week previous, and even good and choice long-fed bullocks with weight showed 50¢ to $1 declines from the high point.

The few choice yearlings offered showed only slight price changes. A few top-notchers in the specialty class, however, established a new high price for the year. Neither were cattle selling in the bottom registers of the market, such as the more common killing steers and canner and cutter stock, materially affected by the sharp fluctuations which occurred in most other kinds during the past fortnight.

Despite the depressed condition of the dressed-beef market at the week end, the near approach of the season of heaviest poultry consumption, and the more or less unfavorable industrial situation, trade sentiment regarding the cattle market of the near future was conservatively bullish. That the available supply of thick-fat cattle is in few and strong hands is indicated by the steady decrease in receipts of such stock during recent weeks, and there are many in the trade who claim to foresee an inadequate supply of such cattle to meet the expected holiday demand.

Advices from the grazing districts of the Southwest, Northwest, and other sections are practically all to the effect that the peak of the season's marketward movement of grass cattle has been passed, and the outlet for beef is logically expected to improve with the advent of cooler weather.

Top prices of such specialties as choice and prime baby beeves were far removed from bulk transactions. While the opening week of November produced a $12.50 top on yearlings at Chicago, sales above $10 of steers in the 1,200-lb. and heavier classes were few and far between, weighty bullocks good enough for practically any outlet selling from $9 to $9.50, and many thick-fat corn-fed steers with weight but lacking style, going as low as $8.25 to $8.75. Enough well-conditioned light cattle reached that market to pull the high end of the bulk of sales range up to $9.25, but $5.50 to $6.50 took the bulk of the straight grass steers from the range country. A few odd lots of heavy, beefy Canadians, however, sold as high as $7.50 and $8.

With choice yearlings lacking, Kansas City's beef cattle top for the week was $9.75 with the bulk selling at $5.75 to $8.25. Yearlings reached an extreme top of $11.50 at Omaha, but the best price paid there for heavy steers was $9.25 and including western grassers, which predominated, the bulk of beef steers cashed there around $5.50 to $8.50. The best grassers available stopped at $7.

$11.25 TOP AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

A part load of yearlings reached $11.25 at East St. Louis, but the bulk of the southwestern grass steers sold at $5 to $5.75, while $7 to $8.50 took most of the medium and good fed cattle. At St. Paul 1,180-lb. Wisconsin corn-fed steers topped at $9.25, but the bulk of supplies consisted of grassers which cashed largely at $5 to $6.

Few canner cows sold below $2.25 at any of the markets under review, and $3.50 took almost anything in the cutter cow list. Such kinds were relatively better sellers than were the grades of fat grass cows, going between $3.75 and $4.75. As corn-fed cows were scarce, comparatively few passed $5 while grass heifers sold largely from $4 to $6.

A range of $3 to $3.85 took most of the bologna bulls, and heavy beef bulls were seldom good enough to bring $5 at Chicago. The practical top on veal calves at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul was $10, at East St. Louis $11.25, and at Chicago $11.50, although at the last-named point some selected vealers went to shippers and local butchers at $12.

Demand for stock and feeding steers at the leading markets lacked the breadth shown

(Concluded on page 308, column 1.)

SUPPLIES MORE THAN AMPLE AT FRESH MEAT MARKETS.

Expected Railroad Strike Caused Unusually Large Shipments to Main Consuming Centers.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

The generally slumpy condition prevailing in eastern wholesale meat markets throughout the week ending Nov. 5 was largely the result of increased shipments from packing centers in anticipation of the expected railroad strike. Supplies of all fresh meats were more than the trade required. Retailers generally had carried over liberal stocks from the previous week and as a consequence prices shot downward, a condition bordering on demoralization developing after midweek. Prices at Chicago, however, were relatively steady except on pork, which was sharply lower.

Beef.—With storage rails well filled and liberal supplies of beef in both wholesale and retail hands, Monday's market at eastern centers opened weak to slightly lower than the previous Friday's close. With no increase in demand these oversupplies resulted in generally unsettled markets, with daily declines and forced sales the rule. Closing prices were weak and uneven at $1 to $2 lower than a week earlier, all grades of both steers and cows sharing in the decline.

CHICAGO BEEF PRICES STEADY.

Under rather liberal supplies and a fairly constant demand conditions at Chicago were generally steady to strong and prices in line with a week ago. Bulls also showed a degree of strength at Chicago but were weak and declining at eastern markets. Kosher markets were relatively steady under a fairly regular demand, but weakened after midweek at New York and Chicago and closed about $1 off.

Veal.—Under moderate supplies and a fairly constant demand veal at Chicago was steady to strong and uneven gains of $1 to $2 were scored on the several grades. With increased supplies and a generally slow demand at eastern markets the trend was sharply downward. New York, where uneven declines of $2 to $6 were registered, was the weakest spot. Other eastern markets were off $1 to $2 at the close.

Lamb.—Although lamb receipts at eastern markets were practically the same as during the previous week, a generally firm stand by wholesalers to maintain a minimum price or freeze the surplus had a steadying effect on

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 5.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	236	$7.66	225	$7.59	226	$7.58	222	$7.53	223	$7.60	233	$7.61	226	$7.59	254	$7.62	239	$13.64
E. St. Louis	198	7.95	202	7.70	194	7.73	204	7.76	196	7.50	195	7.64	198	7.73	191	8.33	190	14.20
Kansas City	214	7.47	207	7.37	210	7.35	222	7.26	231	7.29	235	7.30	213	7.36	228	7.65	209	13.12
Omaha	264	7.04	256	6.96	270	6.93	265	6.86	250	7.05	260	7.04	260	6.95	288	6.66	272	13.05
S. St. Paul	230	6.97	213	7.02	234	6.87	216	6.86	216	6.93	212	7.00	221	6.93	239	7.16	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 5.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	65,169	20,994	44,175	148,613	39,225	109,388	97,443	29,335	68,108
Denver [1]	16,103	13,115	1,953	4,284	.....	3,712	95,255	83,668	5,029
East St. Louis	27,159	15,314	9,050	68,977	27,373	29,846	6,616	245	3,847
Indianapolis [1]	8,196	3,847	4,207	49,433	17,482	31,976	2,709	1,625	841
Kansas City	55,927	25,059	18,214	31,011	8,523	16,176	27,472	10,346	10,446
Oklahoma City	7,701	3,563	4,636	3,134	985	2,747	295	1	253
Omaha	25,407	12,002	13,405	25,096	5,534	19,562	34,621	14,168	20,453
St. Joseph [1]	12,008	3,853	6,801	28,072	4,098	23,875	12,676	246	10,561
St. Paul [1]	32,676	16,330	15,725	47,221	12,665	34,400	28,559	18,195	20,563
Sioux City	11,283	6,596	4,656	20,376	8,479	12,707	10,034	2,375	7,764
Wichita [1]	9,105	5,894	2,004	5,909	84	5,333	731	.....	170
Total	270,734	126,567	124,826	432,626	124,448	289,722	316,411	160,204	148,035
Previous week	341,947	193,208	152,785	497,914	139,191	347,473	390,729	208,190	159,781

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 4.

prices at all markets and only relatively slight declines were registered. Under an improved demand Chicago advanced $1 on good and choice grades early in the week with lower grades generally steady.

Mutton.—There was a fair demand at all markets for handyweight mutton and, when offered, that kind found ready sale at steady prices. Heavyweights, which constituted the bulk of receipts, were hard to move and at eastern markets closed unevenly $1 to $2 lower than a week ago, but practically unchanged at Chicago.

Pork.—Although all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets were unsettled and lower, none showed a demoralization equal to that of the fresh pork trade. Both western dressed and locally slaughtered pork were involved. While in most cases home office orders to eastern representatives were to sell, sufficient buyers could not be found and conditions for freezing the surplus were not encouraging. As a consequence, practically all bids within reason were accepted. Sharp breaks were frequent and total declines on loins for the week ranged $3 to $4 at Boston, and $8 to $10 at New York and Philadelphia.

Shoulder cuts registered a smaller decline, being approximately $2 off at the close. The break at eastern markets was reflected in general weakness at Chicago after midweek and closing prices at that point were unevenly $1 to $3 lower than a week earlier.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Nov. 5 amounted to 380,157 lbs., valued at $35,302. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 904 bales, weighing 322,530 lbs. and having a valuation of $36,920.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Nov. 4.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	10,835	.....	27,884
Denver	8,150	.....	37,405
East St. Louis	6,951	1,035	122
Fort Worth	4,748	451	.....
Indianapolis	1,254	532	56
Kansas City	19,036	722	7,261
Oklahoma City	2,195	86	.....
Omaha	11,346	148	13,288
St. Joseph	3,379	301	2,749
St. Paul	11,003	1,894	6,951
Sioux City	4,426	709	1,540
Wichita	3,820	.....	.....
Total	87,143	5,878	97,259
Previous week	148,816	7,467	152,773
Same week last year [1]	48,557	7,929	75,823
State destination:			
California	32	.....	.....
Colorado	5,241	.....	3,964
Connecticut	45	.....	.....
Illinois	14,643	970	7,219
Indiana	4,484	532	6,651
Iowa	12,044	1,143	2,696
Kansas	7,672	.....	3,878
Kentucky	287	.....	.....
Louisiana	46	.....	.....
Maryland	185	.....	258
Massachusetts	.....	.....	125
Michigan	955	.....	9,005
Minnesota	1,498	421	3,550
Missouri	10,048	962	9,043
Montana	72	.....	.....
Nebraska	10,321	115	41,225
New York	233	516	3,597
Ohio	4,542	164	2,072
Oklahoma	3,575	429	.....
Pennsylvania	6,362	164	140
South Dakota	717	130	.....
Tennessee	185	150	.....
Texas	2,469	182	.....
Virginia	210	.....	.....
West Virginia	30	.....	.....
Wisconsin	367	.....	2,676
Wyoming	880	.....	1,160
Total	87,143	5,878	97,259

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$7.35	$7.65	$7.20	$7.25	$6.75
Bulk of sales	6.85– 7.25	7.25– 7.60	6.65– 7.10	6.00– 7.00	6.25– 6.65
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.00– 7.25	6.75– 7.25	6.30– 7.00	6.60– 7.00	6.25– 6.50
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	7.00– 7.25	7.15– 7.40	6.50– 7.00	6.75– 7.10	6.35– 6.50
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	7.00– 7.20	7.35– 7.60	6.50– 7.00	6.75– 7.10	6.40– 6.65
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	7.10– 7.60	7.50– 7.65	6.75– 7.15	6.50– 7.00	6.65– 6.75
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.40– 6.90	5.75– 6.25	5.75– 6.40	6.00– 6.50	5.75– 6.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.15– 6.60	5.25– 5.75	5.00– 5.75	5.75– 6.00	5.75– 6.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.50– 8.10	7.75– 8.00	.....	.....	7.00– 8.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.75– 8.10	6.75– 8.15	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 8.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.00–12.00	8.50–10.25	8.25–11.00	8.75–11.50	.....
Good	8.50–10.25	7.85– 9.25	6.85– 9.00	7.25– 9.75	7.75– 9.50
Medium	6.15– 9.50	5.25– 7.85	5.50– 7.40	5.25– 8.00	5.50– 7.75
Common	5.00– 6.15	4.75– 5.25	4.50– 5.50	4.50– 5.25	4.50– 5.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	11.25–12.50	10.50–11.75	10.00–11.25	10.75–12.00	.....
Good	9.50–11.25	8.75–10.50	7.00–10.00	7.00–10.75	8.50–10.25
Medium	6.00– 9.50	5.00– 8.75	5.40– 7.50	5.00– 7.00	5.50– 8.50
Common	5.00– 6.00	4.00– 5.00	4.25– 5.40	4.00– 5.00	4.25– 5.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.65– 9.50	4.00–10.50	3.65– 8.15	3.75– 9.25	3.50– 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.50– 6.50	3.50– 5.75	3.35– 5.50	3.50– 5.75	3.25– 6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.10– 6.25	3.25– 6.50	2.90– 5.25	2.75– 6.00	2.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50– 3.50	2.50– 3.50	2.25– 3.25	2.50– 3.50	2.00– 3.25
Canner steers	3.00– 4.00	2.50– 3.50	2.75– 3.25	3.00– 3.75	2.50– 3.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.00–10.75	6.00–10.50	6.50– 9.50	6.00–10.50	6.00– 9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50– 7.75	3.00– 7.75	3.00– 6.50	3.50– 7.00	3.00– 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.15– 7.00	4.50– 6.50	4.60– 6.75	4.65– 6.50	4.25– 6.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00– 6.75	4.25– 6.50	4.40– 6.80	4.50– 6.75	4.00– 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.85– 6.75	3.25– 6.50	3.50– 6.65	3.25– 7.00	3.50– 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00– 5.25	2.75– 5.50	2.50– 5.35	2.75– 5.75	2.50– 4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50– 6.50	5.25– 6.50	5.00– 7.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75– 5.25	3.25– 5.00	3.50– 5.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.00– 9.10	7.09– 8.50	7.50– 8.85	7.75– 8.75	6.50– 8.25
Culls and common	5.50– 7.75	4.25– 6.75	4.50– 7.25	5.50– 7.50	4.00– 6.50
Feeding lambs	7.00– 8.00	.....	6.25– 7.75	6.50– 7.90	4.75– 7.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.50– 7.50	4.75– 6.25	5.00– 6.65	5.50– 6.50	4.50– 6.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00– 5.75	3.75– 5.25	4.00– 5.00	4.50– 5.25	3.50– 5.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	2.50– 4.75	2.50– 4.25	3.25– 4.25	3.00– 4.59	2.50– 3.75
Culls and common	1.50– 2.75	1.00– 2.50	1.25– 3.00	1.50– 3.00	1.00– 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	.....	.....	.....	3.50– 5.25	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75– 3.50	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.	Oct. 11.	Nov. 7.[1]	Nov. 1.	Oct. 11.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00	$17.50–18.00
Good	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00	11.50–13.50	12.50–14.00
Common	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	9.50–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–12.50	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.50–11.50	8.50– 9.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	8.00–10.00	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 9.00	8.50– 9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00–11.00
Common	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	6.50– 7.50	7.50– 8.50	7.50– 8.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00
Good	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Common	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–13.00	.....	.....	10.00–15.00
Mutton—						
Good	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	8.00– 9.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00
Medium	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	7.00– 8.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00
Common	5.00– 7.00	5.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	5.00– 7.00	5.00– 8.00	7.00– 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00
Good	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	8.50–11.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–14.00	10.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	21.00–23.00	25.00–27.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00	27.00–28.00
10–12 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	22.00–24.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–26.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00
14–16 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.00–13.00	11.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	12.00–13.00	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–10.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	13.50–14.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00

[1] Nov. 8 was a holiday in the New York market.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 306.)

during the previous fortnight. This was attributed partly to the fact that a number of buyers had laid in their cattle supply a week or two in advance of their requirements because of the threatened rail strike, and partly to their disinclination to follow the upturn in prices which occurred on Monday at most points under review. While closing prices at St. Paul were steady to somewhat higher than a week earlier, the tendency elsewhere was downward after the week's initial session, with Chicago and Kansas City closing barely steady to 25¢ lower than a week earlier.

CHOICE FEEDING STEERS HIT $7.

Comparatively few stock or feeding steers costing above $6.50 went to the country from any of the markets reviewed, although a few loads of choice, fleshy feeders left Chicago costing up to $7. A selected grade of strong-weight, sappy steers suitable for a short feed was quoted up to $7.50 at Kansas City, and choice stock steer yearlings sold as high as $6.85 at Omaha. Most of the business at these markets was done within a spread of $5 to $6.25, choice stockers selling practically as high as feeders where quality was equal. A good many of the plainer light stockers, however, sold downward from $4.50 at the river markets. Demand for stock calves continued relatively strong. Some of the best left Kansas City and Omaha costing $7 and higher, and $6.50 was paid at East St. Louis.

October calf receipts at Kansas City broke all records for that market, and the run there carried a liberal proportion of southwestern calves that found a country outlet. On the other hand, Chicago receipts of heavy calves have been among the smallest on record for the fall season, receipts from native and northwestern territory having been unusually light.

Hogs.—Although receipts of hogs for the week under review showed a sharp drop from the preceding week, the total run showed a big gain over that of the corresponding period a year ago. With the proportion of new-crop hogs increasing, average weights at most points continued to decrease. Chicago's average weight of packing and shipping droves for the week at 226 lbs. was the lowest during the past two years, and compared with an average of 265 lbs. for the week ending Sept. 10 last.

The smaller proportion of heavy and packing grades caused the bulk of hogs to sell within a comparatively narrow spread. Daily price fluctuations were slight, in sharp contrast to the violent price changes of the previous week. The bearish attitude of most of the big packers was offset by liberal shipping orders.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT.

	Beef.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
September, 1921	410	3.80	469	4.34	46.2	.43	926	8.56
August, 1921	422	3.91	421	3.90	45.4	.42	889	8.23
Increase or decrease	−12	−.11	48	.44	.8	.01	37	.33
Per cent [1]	− 2.75		11.38		1.67		4.17	
September, 1921	410	3.80	469	4.34	46.2	.427	926	8.56
September, 1920	455	4.26	486	4.55	46.4	.435	987	9.25
Increase or decrease	−45	−.46	−17	−.21	−.2	−.008	−61	−6.9
Percent [1]	−9.73		−3.32		−.47		−6.14	

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

In spite of the smaller total receipts at Chicago, shipments were 1,000 head larger than during the preceding week. Kansas City reported, in addition to a normal eastern demand, fairly liberal orders from Texas and California killers, indicating a shortage of supplies in the Southwest and the Pacific coast country.

At the close of the week prices were mostly 15¢ to 25¢ above the week previous. Heavy and packing grades showed the greatest gains, resulting in the narrowest price spreads of the season. The close of the week found virtually all weights of butcher hogs selling at practically the same prices.

GOOD DEMAND FOR PIGS.

Urgent demand for pigs and light lights continued, resulting in a daily top on 130-lb. to 150-lb. underweights 10¢ to 25¢ above the practical top, with pigs 25¢ to 40¢ above the highest quotations on 200-lb. to 250-lb. weights.

Stock pigs continued in good demand with killers competing for anything carrying flesh. Kansas City reported the bulk of desirable stock pigs around $8.25, while competition sent best kinds up to $8.60 at St. Paul.

Sheep.—Although the week's receipts of sheep and lambs at 10 large markets showed a reduction of about 20% compared with the week previous, the supply of fat classes especially was well up to trade requirements, killer demand being curtailed by a set of more or less inactive dressed lamb and mutton markets. Fat lambs showed moderate advances for the week at East St. Louis and St. Paul, closed practically steady at Chicago and Omaha, and mostly 25¢ lower at Kansas City. Fat sheep sold lower at all points reviewed except Chicago and East St. Louis, declines measuring 25¢ to 50¢ at Kansas City and fully 50¢ at Omaha.

Feeding lambs ranged from steady to higher, Chicago and Kansas City being strong to 25¢ up. The week's marketings showed further decided contraction in the movement of range stock and very few fat lambs are expected from that source during the remainder of the range shipping season. A seasonal increase in marketings of fed westerns is expected, but as the summer feeder output was far below normal, heavy runs of such stock do not seem probable until after the end of the year, although stormy weather would doubtless momentarily swell the marketward movement.

$9.35 TOP FOR FAT LAMBS.

A few loads of the best fat lambs reached $9.25 to $9.35 at Chicago during the week, but $9 was the more common price there for the good kinds with closing top quotations at Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis ranging from $8.65 to $8.75 and the bulk of the desirable kinds closing at $8 at St. Paul. Feeder lambs ranged upward to $8 at Chicago, while the best at St. Paul sold around $7. Choice, lightweight fat ewes sold upward to $5, wethers to $6, and yearlings to $7.25 at Chicago. Demand for breeding ewes was very narrow at all points.

Opening, Nov. 7.—Under fairly liberal receipts beef steers were steady to 25¢ lower at all points except Chicago which held steady. She stock and stockers and feeders were mostly steady, Omaha showing slight losses. Veal calves declined 25¢ to 50¢. Choice yearlings at Chicago sold at $11.50 but beef steer quality was plain and the bulk of the day's trading in killing steers there was done at $6 to $9.50.

Under liberal receipts hogs delined 10¢ to 25¢. The practical top at Chicago was $7.70 with light lights selling early up to $7.90 and the bulk of all hogs at $7.25 to $7.60. At Omaha where the percentage of heavy packing sows was again liberal, the bulk sold at $6.25 to $7.25. At other markets where lighter weights predominated, bulk of sales were as follows: Kansas City $6.75 to $7.35; East St. Louis $7.60 to $7.75; St. Paul $6.60 to $6.90.

Killing classes of sheep and lambs were steady to 25¢ lower at Chicago and St. Paul and steady to 25¢ higher elsewhere. Feeding lambs advanced 25¢ to 35¢ at Omaha, but held steady elsewhere.

OCTOBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston,		New York,		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS,						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses	16,567	12,210	40,109	37,078	13,560	12,905
Cows.....do	6,294	13,506	2,600	6,703	2,267	5,011
Bulls.....do	198	149	773	1,099	643	293
Veal.....do	3,522	4,504	41,441	47,178	7,797	8,901
Hogs.....do	2,219	.....	869	99	.....	34
Lamb.....do	91,685	84,483	116,962	112,576	52,339	37,828
Mutton.....do	4,237	7,876	39,054	48,567	9,528	14,042
Goats.....do	.....	205	.....	438	75	.....
Pork cuts.....pounds	1,077,079	1,065,221	3,319,129	2,485,455	2,314,322	1,692,210
Beef cuts.....do	.....	192,698	540,628	246,290	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER,						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses	9,337	9,600	46,106	48,440	10,629	10,165
Calves.....do	14,650	16,375	60,623	55,324	5,940	5,115
Hogs.....do	53,426	54,302	248,923	207,424	99,306	88,039
Sheep.....do	54,165	44,828	235,877	189,885	30,785	28,623
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	281	1,219	432	3	936	899
Calves.....do	463	708	10,419	305	3,572	3,807
Hogs.....do	9,404	4,883	772	97	1,693	3,411
Sheep.....do	1	.....	161	.....	10,199	10,707

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 7.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$20.00-23.00	$20.00-23.00	$22.50-24.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	13.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	12.50-14.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	30.00-34.00	30.00-34.00	33.00-35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-14.25	11.50-14.00	14.00-15.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.50-11.50	10.75-11.50	11.00-12.00
Pure lard, tierces	11.75-13.25	11.75-13.00	12.00-13.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-13.00

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER BUYERS MOSTLY ABSENT FROM WEEK'S MARKETS.

Prices Weak and Unsettled as Stocks Accumulate—Larger Into-Storage Movement Noted.

Butter markets were weak and unsettled during the week ending Nov. 5. The settlement of the proposed railroad strike was a factor in these conditions, for immediately after the proposed strike was called off buyers of butter were hard to find and most dealers, under pressure of accumulating stocks, became eager to sell.

In anticipation of the strike, buyers from all points had bought supplies far ahead and consequently wished to reduce such supplies before making further purchases. Although some buyers were back in the market toward the middle of the week under review many others reported stocks sufficient to last from one to two weeks. Some even offered a portion of their supplies for sale on the open market.

HEAVIER INTO-STORAGE MOVEMENT.

Fresh arrivals coming in from day to day and an unusually light demand made it very difficult for receivers to keep stocks moving. Floor stocks continued large and price reductions failed to stimulate demand to any extent. As a matter of fact, buyers appeared disinterested at any price. Even fancy butter was moved, generally speaking, with difficulty. The bulk of the accumulation, however, was made up of undergrades and cars of centralized, and these were practically unsalable. Occasionally a buyer could be found for a small lot of undergrades, but selling a full car was usually out of the question. Some cars were split and sold in a small way, but most of them were held on the floors or moved into storage to wait for a better market.

A comparison of the storage figures for the four markets under review during the week with those of the previous week will show how the situation changed. The reduction in stocks was much lighter, partly because of the light out-of-storage movement and partly because of the movement of unsalable goods into the warehouses.

The preliminary report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for Nov. 1 also had a decidedly bearish influence. This placed the holdings in the United States on Nov. 1 at 79,400,000 lbs., compared with 101,778,000 lbs., last year, and a five-year average of 93,700,000 lbs.

Production during the present season has been unusually heavy. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for the week ending Oct. 29 indicated an increase of 34.1% over the same week last year, and as compared with the week ending Oct. 22 this year, a decrease of 6.05%. The report of Oct. 22 was somewhat similar. The situation as indicated by these figures is borne out by the comparatively heavy receipts which have tended to exaggerate the dullness of the market.

All markets reported storage butter as very quiet. Holders were not inclined to accept the price reductions of fresh butter, and buyers turned to the cheaper fresh stocks to supply their small requirements. There were no further arrivals of Danish butter at New York. The last cargo of 2,130 casks is moving slowly. The cost of this butter was so high as to prevent holders offering at prices attractive to buyers. The next cargo consists of about 2,900 casks, and will be brought in by the steamer *Frederick VIII*, due here about Nov. 7 or 8. This cargo is reported to have cost 41½¢ to 42¢ c. i. f. Canadian butter has continued to arrive in moderate quantities, and is finding slow demand at 43¢ to 44½¢. New York reports the arrival of a sample of Australian butter and also offerings of New Zealand for delivery the latter part of the month at 38¢ to 39½¢ c. i. f.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 5.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	48	44½	48	46½	46½
Tuesday	47	43½	47½	46	46½
Wednesday	46½	44	47½	46	46½
Thursday	46½	44	47	46	46½
Friday	46½	44	47	46	46½
Saturday	46½	44	47	46	46¾
Average for week	46.83	44.00	47.33	46.08	46.42
Previous week	48.08	45.42	48.42	46.83	46.33
Corresponding week last year	63.40	61.63	63.25	59.67	52.00

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	26	19½
Tuesday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	26	19½
Wednesday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23½	28	19½
Thursday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23½	28¾	19½
Friday	21–22½	19½–20½	22½–23½	30½	19¾
Saturday	21–22½	19½–20½	22½–23½	30½	19¾
Average for week	21.75	20.17	22.96	28.29	19.58
Previous week	21.75	20.33	22.88	24.75	19.68
Corresponding week last year	27.50	24.17	26.00	26.25	23.17

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	40½	Friday	
Tuesday	40½	Saturday	
Wednesday	40½		
Thursday	40½	Average	40.50

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 5.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,013,329	10,212,089	6,572,023
Receipts since Jan. 1	500,130,783	490,117,454	434,600,626
Put into cold storage	1,429,298	1,517,226	958,997
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,433,560	3,713,019	3,328,568
Change during week	−1,004,262	−2,195,793	−2,369,571
Total holdings	49,230,485	50,234,747	60,121,185
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,760,508	4,496,126	2,983,306
Receipts since Jan. 1	160,063,479	156,302,971	145,316,590
Put into cold storage	979,796	930,585	490,213
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,253,721	1,473,034	1,132,486
Change during week	−273,925	−542,449	−642,273
Total holdings	14,919,758	15,193,683	16,981,346
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	5,732,692	5,730,873	4,008,226
Receipts since Jan. 1	151,189,969	145,457,277	138,612,223
Put into cold storage	3,274,988	3,138,829	2,526,093
Withdrawn from cold storage	915,349	1,501,746	990,373
Change during week	+2,359,639	+1,637,083	+1,535,720
Total holdings	25,914,441	23,554,802	22,003,609
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	137,388	163,415	95,901
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,131,810	13,994,422	12,460,097
Put into cold storage	13,167	13,292	9,272
Withdrawn from cold storage	219,367	227,260	226,347
Change during week	−206,200	−213,968	−217,275
Total holdings	2,171,781	2,377,981	1,784,450

CHEESE MARKETS IRREGULAR BUT MAINTAIN STEADY TONE.

Many Buyers Out of Market—Reduction of Storage Stocks during October Unusually Small.

The first week in November closed with cheese markets following the steady trend of several weeks previous. Trading was irregular, with spots here and there where business was temporarily good or bad as the case happened to be, but on the whole the situation was not unusual in view of the season's developments.

The market was more or less topheavy early in the week, and sales were mostly confined to small orders. The influence of the threatened railroad strike was still being felt, for many buyers who would ordinarily have been looking for supplies had carried over stocks ample for immediate requirements. Furthermore, numerous dealers now feel that the market will not go higher and that nothing is to be gained by buying ahead. In certain distributing markets the tendency of buyers to shop around resulted in price concessions being made.

CANADIAN CHEESE STILL IN MARKETS.

Canadian cheese is still heard of in the principal markets. Most of this seems to be the so-called "Splits," that is, the big Cheddars cut in two, making cheese resembling domestic Twins. These have moved fairly well but do not seem to suit the trade so well as the regular domestic styles. Further offerings from Canadian markets are reported at around 13½¢, U. S. currency, f. o. b. Montreal. This is ½¢ lower than the offerings of the previous week. To this must be added duty, amounting to 23% of the value; transportation charges; and a small Canadian tax. These items bring the cost of the cheese laid down at New York to about 18¢ to 18½¢ per lb. The weaker Canadian markets reflect the tone of English markets upon which Canada depends as a principal outlet. Cheese returned to this country from London for resale is still obtainable, and actual sales are reported as having taken place at prices as high as 21½¢. Demand for this stock is light.

Domestic production holds up well, both as to quantity and quality. Even those sections from which receipts are growing smaller are still producing cheese of passable quality. Some of the New York State factories have closed for the season, but this has more than been offset by an increased production from other sections. This increased production, however, is probably of temporary duration, as the New York City milk drivers' strike has caused more milk to be diverted into manufactured products.

So far, prices have not been much in favor of fresh cheese, as held goods are averaging only about ½¢ higher. Held stocks have not, on the whole, been moving very rapidly. The preliminary cold-storage report covering all storages in the United States gave total holdings on Nov. 1 of 43,000,000 lbs., compared with 48,566,000 lbs., on Nov. 1 last year, and a five-year average of 55,732,000 lbs. The October reduction this year was the smallest since the cold-storage reports were inaugurated in 1916. The following figures are of interest in this connection:

Cold Storage Holdings of American Cheese in the United States on Nov. 1.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1916	45,712,972	1919	72,888,936
1917	78,087,069	1920	48,619,840
1918	33,402,437	1921	43,000,000

Fruits and Vegetables

FURTHER DECREASE REPORTED IN WEEKLY CARLOT MOVEMENT

Prices for Most Leading Lines Except Sweet Potatoes Well Maintained During Week.

The total carlot movement of 12 leading lines of fruits and vegetables for the week ending Nov. 5 was 13,897 cars, a decrease of nearly 6,000 cars from last week's shipments. Cauliflower and tomatoes showed a slight increase, but other important lines were lighter. Sweet potatoes showed a weaker tone, but prices of other lines were well maintained and markets closed slightly stronger.

Potatoes.—During both September and October potato shipments were about one-third larger than for the same month last season. Shipments from all sections for the season have been one-fourth larger than last season and about one-third larger than for the same period in either 1919 or 1918. The weekly volume has been falling rapidly and is now below the average of the early weeks of November in recent seasons. Shipments for the week were 4,590 cars of which Maine, Minnesota, New York, and Colorado sent more than one-half. Total movement for the season to Nov. 5 from leading late shipping States was 75,747 cars compared with 49,874 last season to the same date.

POTATO MARKETS RECOVER LOSSES.

The demand for potatoes at shipping points during the week ending Nov. 7 was limited and movement slow. Markets recovered the losses of the previous week and closed steady to firm. Maine Green Mountains in bulk gained 10¢ to 15¢ and closed firm at $1.51 to $1.56 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. New York sacked Round Whites held steady at $1.85 f. o. b. Northern Round Whites ranged $1.50 to $1.70 f. o. b. Michigan and Minnesota points and $1.25 to $1.40 warehouse cash to growers at Wisconsin points. Idaho Rurals closed weak at 90¢ per 100 lbs. cash to growers. The strengthening at shipping points was reflected in many consuming markets. New York sacked Round Whites closed 15¢ to 25¢ higher in eastern markets at $2.15 to $2.35 and bulk stock in New York was steady at $2.10 to $2.20. Maine sacked Green Mountains ruled firm in Boston at $2, but closed slightly weaker in New York City at $2.10 to $2.20. Bulk stock weakened to $1.90 in Philadelphia. In the Chicago carlot market Northern Round Whites declined 15¢ the middle of the week, but reacted and closed nearly steady at $1.65 to $1.85. Minnesota Red River Ohios failed to recover from a similar decline and closed slow and weak at $1.50 to $1.65.

ONIONS SHOW FIRM TONE.

Onions.—Onions continued to supply a moderate demand, with a steady to firm tone in consuming markets. Eastern sacked Yellow Globes, No. 1, held steady in New York and Boston at $5.50 to $5.75 per 100 lbs., advanced 25¢ in Philadelphia, ranging $5.40 to $5.75, and ruled $1 higher in Pittsburgh, at $6.

Middlewestern yellow stock of good quality and large size closed firm in Chicago, at $4.25 to $4.50. California yellow varieties advanced 25¢ to 50¢ in Chicago, holding at $5 to $5.25 around the middle of the week, and closing steady at $4.75 to $5. Massachusetts Yellow Globes held steady at recent range of $5 to $5.25 f. o. b. shipping points. Shipments were light, only 308 cars having moved. This was about half the volume for the same week a year ago. California sent about one-third of the week's movement, and was the only State shipping more than at the same time a year ago.

Apples.—Shipments of barreled apples decreased nearly 50% during the past week, when 948 cars were sent to consuming markets; a year ago 4,974 cars moved during the same period. Boxed apple shipments were 4,384 cars, compared with 4,614 last year. Markets were steady to firm for barreled stock, slow and dull for boxed stock. New York Baldwins, A–2½, ranged 25¢ to 50¢ higher at $7.50 to $8 per bbl. in New York, but closed steady at $7.25 to $7.50, the range of the previous week. New York and New England Baldwins were firm in other markets, at $6.50 to $7.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans were nearly steady in city markets, at $2.25 to $3.

CABBAGE MARKETS STEADY.

Cabbage.—Cabbage markets held steady to firm under moderate supplies and limited demand. New York Danish type closed firm at $28 per ton bulk f. o. b. shipping points, ranged steady at $25 to $35 in most city markets, but advanced $5 in Cincinnati and ruled $40 the end of the week. Northern Danish stock was about steady at $30 f. o. b. shipping points, and at $40 in Chicago. Shipments for the week were 659 cars, compared with 1,123 cars the previous week and with 1,338 for the same period a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potato markets declined slightly under limited demand. Virginia yellow varieties declined 25¢ to 50¢ in eastern markets to a range of $2.25 to $3 per bbl., and closed weaker in Chicago at $3.25 to $3.50. Tennessee Nancy Halls were firm in Chicago and Kansas City at 90¢ to $1 per bushel hamper. Virginia continued to furnish the greater portion of the supplies with 319 cars out of a week's total of 471 cars.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Virginia *string beans* in 5-pk. hampers were firm in New York and Philadelphia at $2.25 to $2.50. Mississippi stock in bushel hampers brought $1 to $1.50 in Chicago and Cincinnati. New York *cauliflower* closed firm in New York and Philadelphia at $3.25 to $3.75 per standard crate. California stock was firm in Chicago at $1.25 to $1.75, weaker in St. Louis and Kansas City at $1.75 to $2.

New York *celery* in the rough was steady to firm in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at $3 to $4 per crate. Michigan Golden Heart celery in square crates was steady in Chicago at $1 to $1.25. Massachusetts and New Jersey *cranberries* were firm in city markets at $15 to $17 per bbl. California *cucumbers* in lug boxes were steady in New York at $1.25 to $1.50. Florida stock was 50¢ lower in Chicago at $3.50 per crate.

New York Big Boston *lettuce* ranged steady at $1.25 to $1.50 per crate in eastern markets and at $1.50 to $1.75 in Chicago. California Iceberg lettuce weakened slightly in eastern markets closing at $1.50 to $2.50. Washington stock held in Chicago at $2 to $2.25. New York Kieffer *pears*, in bushel baskets, ranged steady at $2.25 in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Maryland *spinach* in bushel baskets advanced 15¢ in Pittsburgh, closing $1.40 to $1.50, and held at $1.13 to $1.25 in New York. California *tomatoes* in lug boxes advanced 50¢ in New York to a range of $3.50 to $3.75 and showed similar gain in Chicago at $2.50 to $2.75.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received	This season. Nov. 7.	This season. Oct. 31.	One year ago.
New York	541	[1] $2.10–2.20	$2.00–2.15	[1] $2.15–2.20
Boston	160	2.00	1.90–2.00	2.40–2.50
Philadelphia	172	2.15–2.25	2.00	1.85–2.40
Baltimore	16	2.15–2.25	.....	1.95–2.05
Pittsburgh	227	2.35	2.10–2.15	2.50–2.65
Cincinnati	121	2.00–2.15	2.00–2.15	2.35–2.50
Chicago	479	[2] 1.65–1.85	[2] 1.70–1.85	[2] 1.90–2.05
St. Louis	218	[3] 1.50–1.75	[2] 1.80	2.25–2.35
Kansas City	451	[2 3] 1.35–1.40	[2 3] 1.65	2.25–2.35

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	120	$2.38–2.50	$2.50–2.75	$2.00–2.25
Boston	33	2.75–3.00	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50
Philadelphia	6	2.25	2.00	2.50
Baltimore	0	2.75	.....	2.25–2.75
Pittsburgh	33	2.75–3.00	2.90–3.15	3.50–3.65
Cincinnati	6	.....	3.25–3.50	3.50–3.75
Chicago	14	3.25–3.50	3.50–3.75	4.25–4.50
St. Louis	0	.....	.....	[4] 1.25–1.50
Kansas City	0	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.65–1.75

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

New York	68	$5.50–5.75	$5.50–5.75	$1.75–2.00
Boston	31	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.50	1.40–1.65
Philadelphia	29	5.40–5.75	5.00–5.50	1.50–1.75
Baltimore	12	5.25–5.50	.....	1.60–1.75
Pittsburgh	9	6.00	4.75–5.00	1.25–1.50
Cincinnati	7	5.50–5.75	5.50–6.00	1.25–1.50
Chicago	41	4.25–4.50	3.75–4.00	1.35–1.60
St. Louis	13	[5] 5.00–5.25	.....	[5] 1.60–1.65
Kansas City	12	[6] 3.75	[6] 3.75	[5] 1.65–1.75

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, per Ton Bulk.

New York	58	$35.00–37.00	$36.00–38.00	$20.00–25.00
Boston	7	[6] 2.00–2.25	[6] 2.25	.....
Philadelphia	52	30.00–35.00	30.00–35.00	22.00–25.00
Baltimore	30	25.00–30.00	.....	14.00–17.00
Pittsburgh	35	[1] 2.50–2.75	[1] 2.50	25.00
Cincinnati	12	40.00	25.00–35.00	23.00–30.00
Chicago	36	40.00	40.00	9.00–10.00
St. Louis	31	40.00–45.00	35.00–40.00	14.00–18.00
Kansas City	13	[1] 1.75–2.00	[1] 2.25	[1] .80–1.00

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2½ inch, Barrels.

New York	176	$7.25–7.50	$7.25–7.50	$4.75–5.00
Boston	71	5.50–6.00	6.00	4.00–5.00
Philadelphia	52	6.00–7.50	7.00–7.50	.....
Baltimore	10	7.00–7.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	57	6.50	6.50–6.75	.....
Cincinnati	23	7.00	.....	.....
Chicago	76	7.00–7.50	6.25–7.00	4.25–5.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	282	$2.25–2.50	$2.35–2.50	$3.00–3.25
Boston	50	2.75–3.00	[7] 2.35–3.05	[7] 2.62–3.05
Philadelphia	158	2.35–2.60	2.50–3.00	2.90–3.00
Pittsburgh	115	2.25–2.75	2.25–3.00	2.00–3.00
Chicago	376	2.00–2.75	2.25–2.90	3.00–3.25
Kansas City	253	3.00–3.10	3.00–3.10	3.25–3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.85	$1.85	$2.00–2.15
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] 1.51–1.56	[1] 1.36–1.41	[1] 1.90
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.65–1.70	1.60–1.65	1.88–1.95
Waupaca, Wis.	[8] 1.25	[8] 1.25	1.80–1.90
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.50–1.60	1.35–1.60	1.90–1.95
Alliance, Nebr.	.....	[1,9] 1.00–1.17	1.50–1.60
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[9] .90	[9] 1.00–1.05	[9] 1.15–1.20
Greeley, Colo.	[9] 1.00	[9] 1.25	[9] 1.50–1.55
ONIONS (100 lbs. sacked).			
Massachusetts points	5.00–5.25	5.00–5.25	1.25–1.40
CABBAGE (ton bulk)			
Rochester, N. Y.	28.00	26.00–28.00	8.00–10.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	30.00	.....	10.00
Wisconsin points	30.00–33.00	.....	.....
APPLES (barrels).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.....	6.25–6.50	4.00–4.25
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	.....	2.15	2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Warehouse, cash to growers.
[9] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN OCTOBER, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	October.		September, 1921	Season to Oct. 29.		Total last season.
	1921	1920		1921	1920	
APPLES (box areas)						
California	1,359	1,018	1,179	3,477	2,913	4,503
Colorado	2,067	1,647	708	2,754	1,755	2,856
Idaho	3,027	1,315	1,093	4,086	1,307	2,783
Montana	366	219	96	458	234	430
New Mexico	109	127	345	598	191	279
Oregon	2,115	961	262	2,319	936	3,169
Utah	475	356	166	634	362	620
Washington	12431	7,521	2,340	14,267	8,004	21,649
Total	21949	13164	6,189	28,593	15702	36,289
APPLES (bbl. areas).						
Illinois	64	1,268	85	248	2,752	3,452
Indiana	33	53	18	54	140	272
Maine	1,847	64	206	1,984	64	414
Maryland, West	22	616	41	68	915	1,498
Massachusetts	129	189	8	135	196	627
Michigan	1,950	2,102	1,357	4,789	4,397	6,174
New Hampshire	143	161	7	136	151	249
New Jersey	17	155	28	174	660	856
New York	5,581	9,125	2,975	9,580	11828	33,824
Ohio	273	499	159	431	532	976
Pennsylvania	89	1,379	59	148	1,550	3,403
Vermont	113	71	18	128	75	133
Virginia	74	3,143	118	194	4,697	8,349
West Virginia	172	2,269	392	583	3,056	4,889
Other sections	50	3,026	251	471	5,629	7,296
Total	10557	24120	5,722	19,123	36642	72,412
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	600	744	740	2,157	1,408	1,672
Illinois	13	47	11	85	107	148
Iowa	19	70	7	147	337	378
Michigan	202	168	168	377	230	369
Minnesota	346	531	128	515	718	861
New York	2,340	1,690	723	3,107	1,897	8,347
Ohio	54	81	36	306	167	343
Pennsylvania	152	20	6	164	34	233
Va., Roanoke sect.	49	136	267	701	966	972
Washington	26	11	4	60	38	107
Wisconsin	1,129	1,821	422	1,556	2,169	4,900
Other sections	33	80	19	13,132	14702	14,829
Total	4,963	5,399	2,531	22,307	22773	33,159
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist	33	0	41	71	0	940
Calif., S. dist	148	46	0	136	46	1,990
N. Y., Long Island	218	346	9	221	368	541
N. Y., other	87	128	95	180	216	247
Other sections	7	7	2	9	0	105
Total	493	527	150	617	630	3,823
CELERY.						
Calif., S. dist	12	3	0	10	3	860
Colorado	108	161	39	157	256	283
Idaho	11	6	0	11	5	20
Michigan	315	172	133	671	382	603
New Jersey	33	5	59	119	73	107
New York	1,067	801	107	1,139	865	2,793
Ohio	51	27	16	85	32	37
Oregon	15	6	1	16	6	12
Pennsylvania	77	60	92	209	169	175
Other sections	3	15	2	4,180	3,008	5,483
Total	1,692	1,256	449	6,627	4,799	10,373
GRAPES.						
Calif., N. dist	6,292	5,358	5,562	11,911	10692	11,605
Calif., C. dist	5,649	4,297	6,534	14,278	11178	12,862
Calif., S. dist	438	365	1,046	1,823	2,445	2,456
Michigan	91	3,142	948	1,149	4,571	4,607
New York	1,036	5,074	1,254	2,365	5,544	6,089
Pennsylvania	209	1,065	183	392	1,042	1,235
Other sections	18	55	113	187	299	300
Total	13733	19356	15640	32,105	35771	39,154

Shipping districts.	October.		September, 1921	Season to Oct. 29.		Total last season.
	1921	1920		1921	1920	
WHITE POTATOES (main crop).						
Leading States:						
Calif., N. dist	789	1,176	760	2,855	4,541	8,419
Colorado	2,338	2,882	2,819	6,069	4,895	11,387
Idaho	2,264	1,174	1,360	5,668	2,593	8,140
Iowa	25	532	25	55	793	923
Maine	4,623	2,170	4,452	9,491	3,274	17,810
Michigan	2,803	1,921	731	3,469	2,310	15,000
Minnesota	8,785	6,870	4,686	14,318	10732	23,210
Montana	479	272	192	689	272	931
Nebraska	1,267	924	913	2,834	1,365	3,072
Nevada	125	31	3	125	30	415
N.Y., Long Island	998	1,389	881	3,405	2,624	5,503
N. Y., other	4,653	974	1,155	4,736	1,004	10,642
North Dakota	5,697	781	2,101	7,753	887	1,845
Oregon	93	30	21	212	30	1,756
Pennsylvania	943	1,316	394	1,378	1,543	6,468
South Dakota	1,783	1,469	1,038	2,833	1,696	1,927
Utah	177	30	151	987	364	563
Washington	1,166	756	379	1,754	1,146	3,751
Wisconsin	2,021	3,189	655	2,729	3,646	18,651
Total	41031	27886	22716	71360	43745	140113
Other States:						
Arizona	47	18	2	48	18	40
Kansas	64	28	135	2,436	1,958	1,982
New Hampshire	25	1	12	38	2	56
New Jersey	375	2,747	1,627	9,562	15776	17,144
Ohio	15	47	1	16	83	141
Vermont	109	17	9	114	16	89
Va., Westernshore	31	65	38	417	192	268
Wyoming	392	209	168	569	325	543
Other sections	62	193	33	3,103	2,719	5,555
Total	1,120	3,325	2,025	16,303	21089	25,818
Summary.						
Leading States	41031	27886	22716	71,360	43745	140413
Other sections	1,120	3,325	2,025	16,303	21089	25818
Sections through shipping	0	22	49	32,148	30160	30,263
Total	42151	31233	24780	119811	94994	196494
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	40	32	25	414	278	483
Arkansas	39	25	10	49	25	457
California	204	253	196	447	419	708
Georgia	49	36	31	104	115	951
Iowa	33	2	23	56	9	15
Louisiana	45	114	47	156	171	643
Maryland	274	383	159	491	587	1,638
Mississippi	18	8	10	42	15	74
New Jersey	394	402	383	856	723	3,090
North Carolina	61	51	57	553	535	862
Oklahoma	22	6	22	44	11	83
Tennessee	155	48	119	313	123	898
Texas	121	103	100	271	202	606
Va., Eastern Shore	1,664	1,823	1,572	3,865	3,389	4,872
Va., Norfolk	34	102	34	224	203	635
Other sections	65	78	23	141	109	2,103
Total	3,218	3,466	2,811	8,026	6,914	18,118
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. Dist	49	93	50	741	1,466	1,622
Calif., S. Dist	398	244	124	2,473	3,331	4,573
Colorado	197	365	305	835	1,067	1,355
Michigan	11	3	49	92	4	16
Minnesota	20	30	14	54	78	82
New Jersey	576	163	636	2,842	701	857
New York	147	135	65	272	209	501
Ohio	18	7	13	180	18	259
Utah	10	13	12	24	46	52
Other sections	43	161	56	5,915	3,649	4,031
Total	1,469	1,214	1,324	13,398	10569	13,348

Shipping districts.	October.		September, 1921	Season to Oct. 29.		Total last season.
	1921	1920		1921	1920	
ONIONS.						
California	484	783	700	2,617	3,506	4,402
Colorado	188	51	70	256	57	149
Idaho	16	16	20	36	13	30
Illinois	47	176	63	163	231	360
Indiana	170	870	482	835	1,581	3,447
Iowa	34	153	81	316	663	870
Massachusetts	316	1,025	571	1,181	1,826	3,834
Michigan	101	184	92	200	254	756
Minnesota	59	109	53	112	133	276
New York	528	518	309	1,646	978	3,064
Ohio	272	841	235	576	1,383	3,211
Oregon	121	2	64	184	4	19
Utah	22	2	22	45	2	7
Washington	19	21	35	507	743	790
Wisconsin	24	127	29	53	171	406
Other sections	20	32	61	5,454	6,463	6,549
Total	2,421	4,910	3,088	14,181	18008	28,170
PEARS.						
California	287	210	378	3,836	4,519	4,594
Colorado	21	124	321	707	603	604
Michigan	34	634	367	504	1,106	1,142
New York	404	1,422	1,181	2,671	3,149	3,962
Oregon	123	181	371	936	824	847
Washington	312	337	1,125	2,693	1,099	1,907
Other sections	4	726	38	244	1,864	1,981
Total	1,185	3,634	3,781	11,591	13764	15,037
LETTUCE (late).						
Colorado	17	9	102	231	125	125
Idaho	92	8	0	96	15	26
New Jersey	70	175	3	133	258	515
New York	565	142	824	3,251	2,135	2,138
Washington	84	33	168	623	344	345
Other sections	10	19	183	12,910	9,321	9,342
Total	838	386	1,280	17,244	12198	12,491
LETTUCE (early).						
California	350	210	0	335	197	8,797
TOMATOES.						
Calif., N. Dist	213	361	41	335	796	804
Calif., S. Dist	267	262	172	842	600	708
Indiana	87	231	279	418	1,147	1,148
New Jersey	103	223	813	1,993	2,351	2,356
Utah	29	36	65	98	251	251
Other sections	76	359	1,179	12,268	9,854	9,876
Total	775	1,472	2,549	15,954	14999	15,143

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Oct. 30–Nov. 5.		October.		September.		August.		Season to Nov. 5.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1924	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Apples:										
Boxed	4,384	2,962	21,949	13,164	6,189	2,048	1,005	846	32,977	18,664
Barreled	948	4,974	10,557	24,120	5,722	8,995	2,215	2,854	20,071	41,760
Cabbage	659	1,338	4,963	5,399	2,531	1,791	1,297	1,095	22,966	24,113
Cauliflower	136	109	493	527	150	125	.....	7	753	739
Celery	298	475	1,692	1,256	449	420	219	150	6,925	5,285
Grapes	1,505	2,036	13,733	19,356	15,640	12,001	2,819	4,647	33,610	37,808
Lettuce:										
Late	110	104	838	386	1,280	832	1,113	934	17,354	12,303
Early	51	83	350	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	280
Onions	308	724	2,421	4,910	3,088	3,674	1,840	1,918	14,489	18,732
Pears	85	288	1,206	3,634	3,781	4,850	5,110	3,080	11,676	14,196
Potatoes:										
Sweet	471	648	3,218	3,466	2,811	2,840	1,862	687	8,497	7,562
White	4,590	6,674	42,151	31,233	24,780	18,077	15,647	13,583	124,401	101,668
Tomatoes	105	47	775	1,472	2,549	3,438	1,007	1,694	16,059	15,049
Vegetables, mixed	247	228	1,469	1,214	1,324	947	1,375	1,151	13,645	10,798
Total	13,897	20,690	105,815	110,347	70,294	60,038	35,500	32,556	323,809	308,957

First Holland Onions Since Prewar Period Reach New York.

Two small shipments of onions from Holland arrived at New York the first week in November. They came in sacks containing about 110 lbs. each and in rather thick slatted crates which weigh 95 to 100 lbs. with contents.

The stock arrived in good condition, but was not graded, and had to be resacked. It ran approximately 75% No. 1 grade and sold at $3.50 to $4.50 per sack. The onions were brownish yellow, somewhat similar to California Australian Browns.

According to members of the trade several more shipments are expected during the season. Undoubtedly the unusually good demand for Spanish onions in this country led to these shipments from Holland despite the comparatively short crop in that country. England usually takes the bulk of Holland's export onions.

Imports and Exports of Peanuts.

The net imports of peanuts during the first eight months of 1921 were only 39,640,000 lbs., as compared with 117,656,000 lbs. during the same period of 1920, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. (Net imports are total imports minus reexports.)

The exports of domestic peanuts totaled 9,938,000 lbs. during the first eight months of 1921 as compared with 5,809,000 lbs. during the same period in 1920.

CELERY SHIPMENTS INCREASE.

(Concluded from front page.)

York and Philadelphia together. Pennsylvania averages 77 cars per year to Philadelphia, but ships comparatively little to other large cities. Some other States, notably Ohio and Massachusetts, plant large acreages to celery but sell the crop mostly in small lots to near-by markets.

While shipments of early kinds of northern celery are received from Michigan and New Jersey in June and July, and from Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in August, the greater part of the crop is shipped in the fall and early winter. October, November, and December are the most active months.

Michigan celery has followed price ranges this season somewhat lower than a year ago. During August and September, Pittsburgh quoted $1 to $1.75 per highball crate, compared with $1.50 to $2 for the same months last year. Cleveland quoted $1.25 to $2, compared with $1.50 to $2; Chicago 75¢ to $1, compared with $1 to $1.50; and St. Louis $1 to $2, compared with $1.25 to $1.75. Prices in October ranged mostly 75¢ to $1.25 in Chicago and St. Louis.

New York celery in standard New York crates ranged about steady in eastern cities through October, mostly at $3 to $4, with tops of $4.50 in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. In 1920, the October range was $3.50 to $4.50; in November the prevailing ranges varied from $2.50 to $3.50 in New York; $3 to $5 in Baltimore; and $3.50 to $4.50 in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. In December the prevailing range was $4 to $5 with tops of $5.50 in middle western markets.

FLORIDA STOCK SOLD IN EAST.

California celery is in the market from December to March and competes with Florida celery as well as with the northern supply. Florida stock goes chiefly to large eastern cities. New York takes about one-half its total supply of celery from Florida, averaging 500 to 600 cars per year, compared with 100 to 200 from California. Philadelphia averages 229 cars of celery from Florida and 29 from California. In Cleveland the proportion of Florida celery is about 5 to 1; in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati the two States divide the market about equally. In many middle western markets, including Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, California supplies far more celery than Florida, but Chicago has been taking over twice as much celery from Florida as from California, averaging 167 cars per year from the former State.

California Golden Heart celery in seven large consuming markets ranged $4 to $5.25 per crate in December, 1920, $4 to $7 in January, and $5 to $7 in February, 1921, sometimes reaching a high point of $8 to $9 in New York. California shippers were receiving mostly 30¢ to 35¢ per doz. bunches in February. In 1920, the general jobbing range in consuming markets was much higher, reaching $5 to $10 in February, mostly $7 to $9. In January, 1919, tops of $10 to $14 were reached and the prevailing range in February was $7 to $11.

Florida self-blanching celery in February and March this year ranged generally $2.50 to $3.25 per crate, but advanced about the middle of April to a prevailing range of $3.50 to $4.50, and sold at $4 to $6 in May, with an extreme of $7 in Chicago. The corresponding range in January, 1920, was $5.50 to $7.50; in February $4 to $6 and in March $3 to $6, recovering to a range of $4 to $7 in April and May. The range during January and February, 1919, was $4.50 to $6.50.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF CELERY, 1916 TO 1921.

State.	Approximate shipping season.	Season of—					To Nov. 5—	
		1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921	1920
California	Oct. 15–Apr. 30	1,944	2,780	1,500	1,963	3,334	63	68
Florida	Jan. 1–June 15	1,797	2,211	2,462	2,051	3,007	4,175	3,007
Colorado	Aug. 1–Nov. 30	189	183	225	212	283	157	262
Idaho	Oct. 15–Nov. 30	9	17	17	16	20	11	11
Oregon	Oct. 1–Dec. 31	.....	14	.....	3	12	21	7
Washington	Sept. 15–Oct. 31	.....	4	.....	3	2	5	2
Michigan	June 15–Feb. 28	304	493	458	598	603	704	463
New Jersey	July 15–Nov. 30	2	109	154	177	107	1 3	74
New York	June 15–Apr. 15	1,643	1,696	1,352	1,682	2,793	1,340	1,187
Ohio	Aug. 1–Nov. 30	.....	2	18	37	37	86	32
Pennsylvania	Aug. 1–Nov. 30	34	143	199	33	175	210	172
Total		5,922	7,652	6,385	6,775	10,355	6,925	5,285

WEEKLY JOBBING PRICES OF NORTHERN CELERY, 1920 AND 1921.

New York Celery (Crates).

Week ending—	New York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
1920.							
Sept. 13	$2.50–3.50	$4.50–5.00	$4.50–5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2.50–3.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–4.50	.....	$4.00–4.50	.....	.....
27	3.25–4.00	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	.....	4.50–5.00	.....	.....
Oct. 4	3.25–3.75	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	.....	2.00–2.25	.....	.....
18	3.50–4.00	2.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	$3.75–4.00	2.00–2.25	[1] $1.00–1.25	.....
25	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.50	3.50–4.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 1	2.50–3.00	4.00–4.25	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.50	5.00	.....	.....
8	3.00–4.00	3.00–3.50	4.50–5.00	3.00–4.00	5.00	.....	.....
15	2.50–3.50	3.00–3.50	3.50–4.50	4.00–4.25	3.75–4.50	[1] 1.00–1.35	$3.00–3.75
22	3.00–3.50	4.00–5.00	3.50–4.50	3.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	[1] 1.00–1.35	5.25–5.50
29	3.00–4.00	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.00	5.00–5.50	.....	4.50–5.00
Dec. 6	3.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.00	.....	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00
13	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.00	6.50	5.00–5.50	5.00	3.00–5.00	4.00–5.00
20	3.50–4.50	2.50–3.50	4.75–5.00	5.00–5.50	.....	5.50	5.00
27	3.50–4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921.							
Oct. 3	3.00–3.50	.....	3.00–4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	3.00–4.00	.....	3.00–4.50	4.75–5.00	.....	.....	.....
17	3.50–4.00	.....	3.00–3.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....
24	3.00–4.00	.....	3.00–3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	3.50–.400	.....	2.75–3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 7	3.75–4.00	.....	3.25–3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Michigan Celery (Boxes or Crates).

1920.							
Aug. 23	.....	.....	$1.25–1.50	.....	$1.75–2.00	$0.65–1.10	.....
30	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.75–1.25	$1.50–1.60
Sept. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75–2.00	1.10–1.25	.....
13	.....	.....	1.50–1.75	.....	.....	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.60
20	.....	.....	1.50–2.00	.....	.....	1.10–1.35	1.10–1.25
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75–2.00	.75–1.25	1.00–1.25
Oct. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75–2.00	1.00–1.10	.75–1.25
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75–2.00	1.00–1.35	1.25–1.75
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50–2.00	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.75
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75–1.00	1.25–1.50
Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75–1.35	1.25–1.40
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10–1.40	1.00–1.25
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10–1.40	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	$1.75	.....	1.10–1.35	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10–1.75	.....
Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00–1.50	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00–1.25	.....
20	.....	.....	1.90–2.00	.....	.....	1.00–1.35	.....
1921.							
Aug. 1	.....	.....	[2] .40–.50	.....	1.75–2.00	[3] .75–1.25	1.00–1.25
8	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	.90–1.25	1.50–1.75	[4] 1.00–1.25	[4] .75–1.00
15	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	.75–1.00	1.50	[4] 1.25–1.50	1.00–1.25
22	.....	.....	[4] .75–1.00	.75–1.00	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	1.35
29	.....	.....	[4] .75–1.00	.75–.85	.85	.75–1.00	1.00–1.25
Sept. 5	.....	.....	.75–1.50	.....	1.50	[4] .75–.90	1.15–2.00
12	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.50	1.00–1.25	1.00–1.25	[4] .90–1.00	1.00–1.10
19	.....	.....	[4] 1.50–1.75	1.00	.....	[4] .75–.90	[4] 1.75–2.00
26	.....	.....	[4] 1.50–2.00	1.00	.....	[4] .75–1.10	[4] 1.50–2.00
Oct. 3	.....	.....	[4] 1.75–2.00	.....	2.00–2.25	[4] 1.00–1.25	[4] 1.25
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	[4] 1.25–1.50
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] .85–1.00	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] .75–1.00	[4] .75–1.00
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	[3] 1.75–2.00
Nov. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 1.00–1.25	.....

[1] Flat crates.
[2] Per dozen bunches.
[3] Square crates.
[4] Highball crates.

Australian Apples Bring High Prices on British Markets.

One million cases of Australian apples (40 lbs. to the case) were sold in England during the past four or five months, and the prices realized for the bulk of the crop, 20s. to 34s. per case, were the highest in the history of the trade, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Converted into United States currency at par exchange, these prices are equivalent to a range of $4.87 to $8.27; at the exchange rates of Sept. 22, when a shilling was worth 18.683¢, the range would be equivalent to $3.74 to $6.35 per case.

Fruit growing has made progress in every State in Australia in recent years, the area under cultivation having been increased by 100,000 acres in 10 years. About half the quantity of apples produced in Australia are grown in Tasmania, the smallest State in the Commonwealth. Tasmania was the pioneer in the Australian apple-exporting trade and now supplies about two-thirds of the Australian apples sold on the British market.

New Zealand Exports Increased Quantities of Apples and Pears.

New Zealand exports of apples and pears during the 1920–21 export season totaled 52,024 cases, compared with 34,585 cases during the 1919–20 season, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The prices received for exported fruit are said to have been abnormally high, the United Kingdom taking practically the entire output.

Hay and Feed

HAY SHIPMENTS CONTINUE HEAVY TO PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Prices Weak on Most Grades—Demand Still Light in Consuming Centers—Trade Holds Off.

Demand continued light in most of the larger hay markets during the week ending Nov. 5. The effects of the heavier buying in expectation of the railroad strike were still in evidence and buyers who increased their stocks to a sufficient amount to supply their trade for a week or two were still out of the market. In the South, as well as in several central western sections, pasturage is still good, so that heavy feeding is not necessary. Local forage is also plentiful in the southern and southeastern consuming sections. Buyers from central western markets seem to be holding off buying until after Nov. 20, when reduced freight rates become effective in the territory west of the Mississippi River.

Receipts at the principal markets, except Kansas City, were practically as heavy as for the preceding week, as is shown in the following table, which compares receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Nov. 5 and Oct. 29, 1921 and Nov. 6, 1920:

City.	1921		1920
	Nov. 5.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 6.
Boston	199	166	69
New York	235	137	265
Pittsburgh	250	202	164
Cincinnati	166	164	190
Chicago	185	185	253
Minneapolis-St. Paul	184	255	49
St. Louis	.....	309	238
Kansas City	250	520	359
San Francisco	50	42	186
Los Angeles	109	129	120

TIMOTHY LOWER AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—The recently increased buying of timothy by New York dealers and consumers resulted during the week in a curtailed demand for current receipts and prices declined about $2.50 per ton on No. 1 timothy. Prices at Boston held steady at last week's decline and trading at other eastern markets was over a narrow range at fairly steady prices.

Light receipts and a lack of reserve stocks caused a firm hay market at Chicago. Reports of country loadings were light so that the increased demand for the International Live Stock Show to be held Nov. 26 to Dec. 3 is expected to hold prices steady. However, prices at Chicago are relatively high, which may result in heavier shipments from adjacent territory. At Pittsburgh and Cincinnati receipts were in excess of the demand and both markets were weak. Prices declined 50¢ per ton at Pittsburgh, but an improved shipping demand toward the end of the week at Cincinnati resulted in an active market and an advance of $1 per ton on the better grades of timothy. Southern markets continued inactive, as local hay and forage is still plentiful.

Alfalfa.—A freight reduction of approximately 17½% in territory west of the Mississippi River, effective Nov. 20, is causing alfalfa shippers to hold up their shipments until after that date. Buyers are also holding off, expecting that the reduction will be reflected in lower prices to them. While the proposed reduction will amount to about $5 per ton on shipments from the extreme Northwest to the Southeast, and to a saving of about $2 per ton on an average, much of the reduction has already been effected by emergency rates so that it is doubtful whether the benefit of the Nov. 20 reduction will be very noticeable on the market as a whole. However, shipments are light and because of good pasturage and considerable local forage, demand is also light. Kansas City received 134 cars during the week. Only one car was received at Chicago, but there is a good outside country demand which is increasing. The New York market was stronger on good grade dairy alfalfa which sold at about $30 per ton. Receipts for the week of western alfalfa, via the canal, were smaller.

Prairie.—The movement of prairie hay was also light because of the expected freight reductions toward the last of the month. The market was very weak at Kansas City because of a light demand, the stockyards which had been the principal local buyers being out of the market. The lighter receipts at Minneapolis and Omaha caused a firmer market and old stocks were pretty well cleaned up. Scarcity of timothy at Chicago was reflected in a better demand for the few cars of prairie received but there was no broad demand.

Straw.—The straw market was slightly firmer in the East. Oat straw was scarce and wanted at Boston. Western markets were practically unchanged, but a good demand prevailed at Chicago. The following quotations represent current prices: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $12, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Kansas City $8; No. 1 oat straw—Boston $18, Philadelphia and Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh and Chicago $13.50, Cincinnati and Omaha $9, Minneapolis $9.50, Kansas City $8. No. 1 rye straw (straight)—Boston $24.50. New York $21, Philadelphia and Baltimore $20; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $10.50, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $9.50.

FEED MARKETS QUIET AS DEMAND CONTINUES BELOW NORMAL.

Stocks in General Reported Good and in Excess of Present Requirements—Buyers Waiting.

All of the principal markets report the feed situation during the week ending Nov. 5 as practically unchanged from the previous week with large buyers apparently holding off until reduced freight rates become effective. Retail dealers are not having the normal demand for this season of the year because of exceptionally light feeding and large reductions in the number of cattle in many sections.

With few exceptions stocks in dealers' hands are larger than normal and fully ample to take care of the present demand. Despite listless markets few material changes in prices were noted. Quotations in many markets were largely nominal.

The movement was light. A fairly good volume of wheat feeds was moved in split cars with flour.

Wheat mill feeds.—The decline in coarse grains destroyed the confidence of buyers and there was only a light request for wheat feeds. Offerings were moderate. Jobbers and mills were asking firm prices. Kansas City reported fairly heavy stocks in warehouses which owners were unwilling to sell at present quotations. Lake warehouses report storage stocks of about 18,000 tons of bran and middlings. Bran prices held steady, middlings declined 50¢ in a few markets. Flour middlings and reddog held firm, but were difficult to place. Principal Eastern markets reported continued good offerings by Canadian mills at quotations below domestic prices.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Offerings of cottonseed products from Oklahoma and Ar-

(Concluded on page 315, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOV. 5.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.50	27.50	24.00	21.50	27.50	28.00	24.00	20.00	21.00	19.50	23.00	18.00	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	23.00	.....	25.00	26.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.50	25.50	22.00	19.50	23.50	23.50	21.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	19.00	16.50	[2]11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.50	22.00	19.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	19.60	18.00	20.00	16.50	[2]13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	21.50	.....	19.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	19.50	17.00	18.00	16.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	18.50	[2]17.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	30.00	.....	.....	30.50	25.00	27.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.50	[2]21.00	19.00	17.00	21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	24.00	.....	.....	17.00	19.50	[2]19.50	17.00	16.00	20.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	22.50	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	17.50	[2]17.00	14.00	13.00	18.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.00	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	11.00	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	21.00	20.75	20.25	20.50	22.00	.....	.....	16.75	19.50	18.00	15.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	22.25	21.00	23.25	22.50	22.00	21.00	16.50	.....	20.50	18.50	.....	.....	11.75	28.00	25.00
Hard winter	.....	21.00	21.00	.....	22.00	20.00	.....	.....	20.00	18.00	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.25	22.00	21.50	21.25	25.00	.....	21.50	17.75	20.75	19.50	16.25	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.00	22.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	24.00	.....	.....	18.50	28.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	28.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00	19.50	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	26.00	.....
Rye middlings	19.80	.....	19.00	18.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	17.00	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	43.50	43.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	41.75	37.50	34.50	38.25	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	46.00	.....	44.50	.....	.....	44.00	35.00	.....	44.50	40.50	41.25	.....	39.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	44.00	43.00	42.50	42.25	37.00	43.00	33.50	.....	42.00	38.50	36.25	.....	.....	44.00	36.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	28.50	.....	27.00	27.50	.....	26.00	21.50	.....	.....	23.00	21.00	.....	16.50	22.00	26.00
Gluten feed	.....	33.50	32.93	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.08	29.95	26.65	.....	32.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.50	27.00	26.80	26.50	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.25	20.50	.....	18.75	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	25.75	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.25	19.00	.....	17.75	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	28.00	21.00	21.75	[3]30.00	
Dried beet pulp	26.00	28.00	24.60	27.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	23.50	25.90	19.50	22.50	21.50	.....	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURES SINK TO LOWEST MARK SINCE OCTOBER, 1915.

Big Break During Past Week Results in Substantial Net Declines for both Wheat and Corn.

On Nov. 3 Chicago December wheat broke below $1 and closed at 99⅛¢, and the next day sold at 98¢ but rallied to above $1 again.

On two days of the week ending Nov. 7 Chicago December wheat sold below $1. This is the first time since October, 1915, that wheat futures in Chicago have broken the dollar level. This smash in prices was the culmination of a demoralized market on Tuesday, when prices broke 6¢ in Chicago and 5¢ to 6¢ in other markets. On the 1st the decline ran into stop-loss orders, and liquidation of long accounts was on such a large scale as almost to cause a panic in the futures market. Liquidation, hedging, and short selling in a demoralized market, with every one afraid of the buying side, resulted in the break to below $1 on the 3d and 4th.

With the exception of May corn, all grain futures sold to the lowest level on the crop, as follows: Chicago December wheat 98¢; May wheat $1.03¼; December corn 44⅝¢, and May corn 50¾¢; December oats 30¾¢; December rye 73¢, and December barley 54½¢.

Liquidation was so complete that prices easily rallied a few cents on covering by the shorts, yet the week ending on the 7th showed a substantial decline in all markets, as follows: Chicago December wheat 5¢ and December corn 1½¢; Minneapolis December wheat 6¢; Kansas City 5¢, and Winnipeg 4½¢. Chicago May wheat declined 4½¢ and May corn 1¢; Minneapolis May wheat 5¢, Kansas City 4½¢, and Winnipeg 4¾¢.

Closing prices on Nov. 7 were as follows: Chicago December wheat $1.03 and December corn 46⅝¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.15⅛, and Kansas City 95¢. There was a holiday at Winnipeg, but allowing the same decline in that market as in Minneapolis, December wheat would have closed at $1.04. Closing prices of the May futures were as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.08 and May corn 52½¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.15 and Kansas City $1.00¼¢. Allowing the same decline at Winnepeg, May wheat would have closed at $1.09½.

The selling during the week was of three classes, namely, hedging, liquidation of long speculative accounts, and short selling. The buying, except after the culmination of the break, when the market had been "sold to a standstill," was mainly in the nature of "covering by shorts;" that is, buying by traders who had previously sold short. A better class of buying was reported on the 4th and 5th.

In the market news of the week everything of a bearish nature had an influence, while news and reports on the constructive side of the market were ignored. A falling off in the demand for flour, and the temporary closing down of three mills at Minneapolis because of light flour trade, was one of the bearish features. Canada's heavy wheat movement and big stocks of wheat were worked hard as a bear argument. Yet it was reported that 25,000,000 bus. of the Canadian wheat stock have been chartered to go out of the country, and export sales were reported daily.

A standing argument of the bears was the generally poor financial situation in Europe. New export sales in the United States were reported as small, which was also emphasized by the bears. Yet it has several times of late been asserted by grain trade statisticians that the exportable surplus of this country has already been reduced close to the limit. The Pacific coast reported fresh sales of wheat to India, the total amounting 1,250,000 bus. for the week. India during average crop years exports 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. Some export business to Japan was reported for the week, but was not confirmed.

OTHER NATIONS EXPORTING WHEAT.

A feature of the world's export trade for the week, cabled from Liverpool without details, was that other exporting countries besides the United States and Canada were doing a big business with non-European countries. The latter include Japan, India, Brazil, and the West Indies.

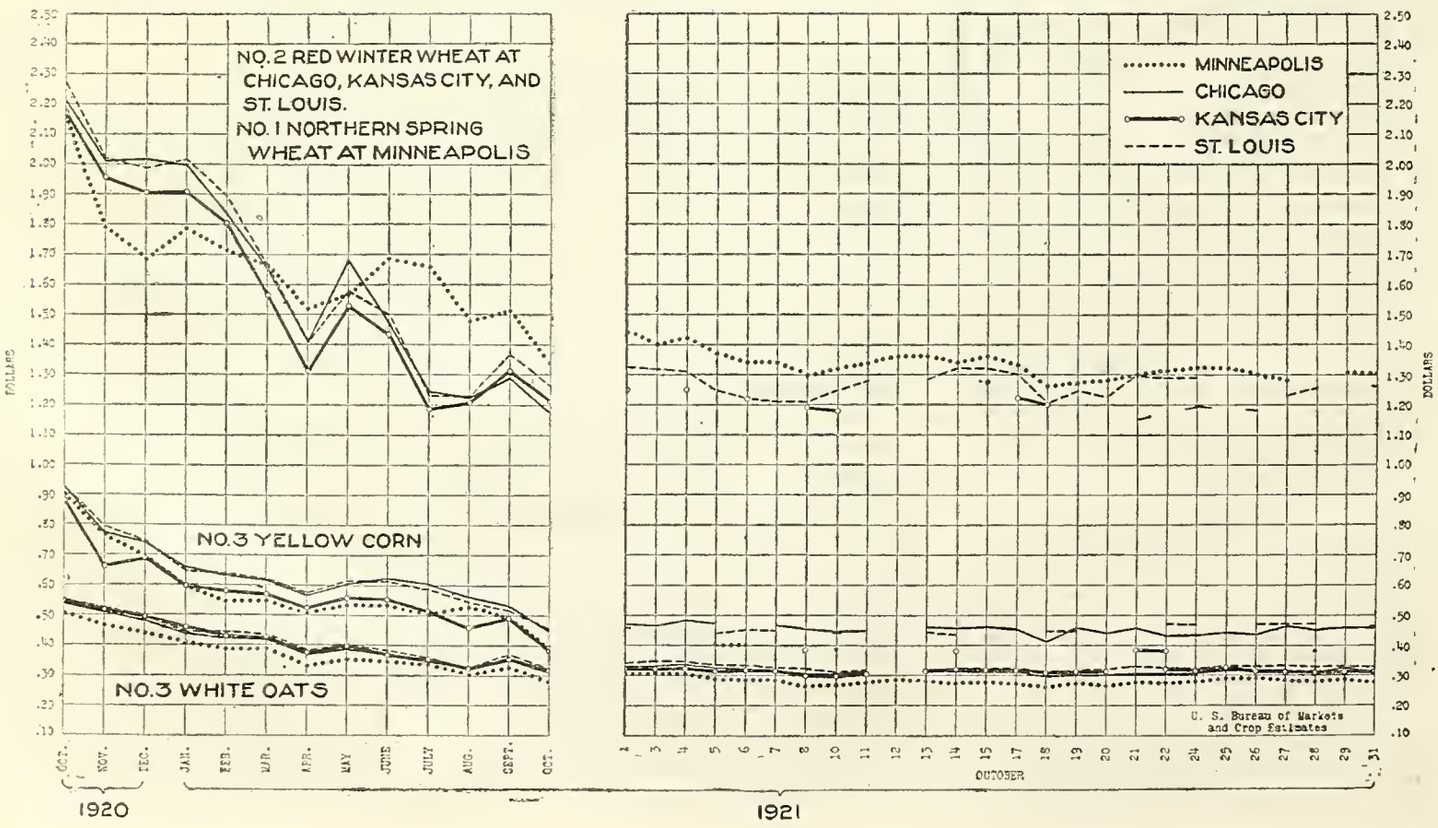
A feature that was taken advantage of by the bears to aggravate the pessimism caused by the rapidly declining prices during the week was the failure of several small banks in the big wheat surplus States. A bank failure during a bear market is always advanced as a good reason for selling wheat in the pit, and last week was no exception.

The reduction in the discount rate in several of the Federal Reserve Bank regions, which was regarded on the stock market as the most constructive piece of news in many weeks, had no effect in the wheat pit. The grain market did, however, hesitate in its downward trend when a cable from Argentina reported cold and unseasonable weather with the liability of frost. Any adverse cro conditions in that country, with the beginning of harvest only three weeks away, would instantly be reflected in the market.

A curious feature of the wheat and corn market during the early part of the week under review, and also of the preceding week, was a report that New York speculators were on the buying side of wheat and corn futures which, it was thought, would advance prices, cause a more cheerful feeling throughout the agricultural States, help business generally, and stimulate the stock market. On the break in grain prices on Nov. 3 and 4 Chicago houses reported liquidation of these long accounts.

Demand for cash grain was affected by the general market pessimism of the week. Re-

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.


NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, AND ST. LOUIS.
NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS
NO. 3 YELLOW CORN
NO. 3 WHITE OATS
DOLLARS
OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT.
1920
1921
MINNEAPOLIS
CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates
OCTOBER

ceipts of wheat at primary markets were in excess of the immediate demand and stocks increased. Corn stocks decreased slightly.

From July 1 to Nov. 5 the receipts of wheat at the large primary markets were as follows: Chicago 33,838,000, Minneapolis 59,951,000, Duluth 35,448,000, St. Louis 26,667,000, Kansas City 55,860,000, Omaha 18,316,000, others 15,120,000; total 245,200,000. In the same time last year the receipts were 166,140,000.

WHEAT RECEIPTS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis from the beginning of the new crop season, on Sept. 1, to Oct. 29, were as follows: Spring wheat, 22,322,000, winter 4,019,000, durum 2,544,000, mixed 2,013,000, and white 135,000; total, 31,033,000 bus.

At the close of the week on Nov. 7 cash prices in Chicago were as follows: No. 2 Red wheat 12¢ to 13¢ over December and No. 2 Hard winter 2¢ under December to 1¢ over. No. 2 mixed corn closed at ½¢ to ¾¢ over December and No. 2 Yellow at 1¢ over. No. 2 White oats closed at 31⅛¢. The approximate price to farmers for No. 2 corn in central Iowa on the 7th was 31¢.

In the Minneapolis market No. 1 Dark Northern wheat sold at 7¢ to 14¢ over Minneapolis December and No. 2 Dark Northern at 2¢ to 12¢ over. The price paid to farmers in central North Dakota for No. 1 Dark Northern on the 7th was approximately 97¾¢.

In the Kansas City market on Nov. 7 No. 2 Dark Hard winter wheat sold at 8¢ over December. The price paid to farmers in central Kansas on that date for No. 2 Hard winter was 87¢.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.—Wheat advanced 1½¢ to 2¢ to-day. Export business attracted attention. Holland was reported as buying hard winter wheat at the Gulf. Sweden bought rye, while Spain and Italy bought Australian wheat for prompt shipment. Exporters bought wheat at Winnipeg and were after corn in this country.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Nov. 5:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,209	321	.....	174	190
Gulf ports[2]	473	153	62	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,830	.....	.....	771	.....
Total	3,512	474	62	945	190
Previous week	4,486	654	5	309	70
Corresponding week last year	6,058	322	30	439	458
Total July 1 to Nov. 5, 1921	107,461	9,056	449	14,684	3,366
Corresponding period last year	16,845	1,531	2,261	7,998	15,936

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Shipments of Canadian wheat through the United States in bond during the month of September totaled 1,261,641 bus. Shipments by ports were as follows: New York, 526,841 bus.; Baltimore, 523,789 bus.; Philadelphia, 131,348 bus.; and Boston, 79,663 bus.

The lettuce season finished with a carlot movement nearly one-half larger than last season.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets· Week Ending Friday, Nov. 4.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	135	134	132	127	127	121
	No. 2	135	131	128	125	124	119
	No. 3	124	124	122	116	117	112
	No. 4	115	116	113	108	108	103
Northern Spg.	No. 1	130	130	129	.....	120	119
	No. 3	115	118	.....	114	.....	104
	No. 4	120	110	110	105	99	101
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	120⅜	.....	.....	.....	105	114
	No. 2	117	118⅛	.....	115⅜	110⅜	109
	No. 3	117⅜	117	.....	107⅞	109⅜	107½
	No. 4	.....	115½	.....	110	104½	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	108	.....	103½	105	100
	No. 2	108	108¼	.....	99⅞	98⅞	98¼
	No. 3	104½	108⅜	.....	97⅞	96⅜	97¼
	No. 4	100	105	.....	85	100	102
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
	No. 3	112	110	.....	104	.....	105
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	106	.....	100	.....	98
	No. 3	.....	103	.....	.....	88	95½
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	123	120	119	117½	116
	No. 3	120	118	114	112	108	112⅞
	No. 4	.....	107	101	100	.....	97½

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	48½	47⅞	46½	46¼	46½
	No. 2	.....	47½	46⅞	46½	46	45⅝
	No. 3	46¼	46⅝	44⅜	44¼	.....	44
Yellow	No. 1	49	48½	48	46¾	46½	46¼
	No. 2	48½	48⅝	48	46¾	46¾	46¼
	No. 3	45½	45½	45⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
	No. 4	44⅜	44	.....	.....	.....	43½
Mixed	No. 1	48⅞	48	47½	46½	46	46¼
	No. 2	48½	48	47	46⅜	46	45⅞
	No. 3	.....	46	46½	45	45	44
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	.....	41¾	41¾	.....	40½	40¼
	No. 2	42	.....	.....	40	.....	40
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	40¾	40	.....	.....	37½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	41	.....	42½	.....	42
Mixed	No. 1	.....	42	.....	38	36½	37
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	37	37½	.....	35	.....	35⅜
Yellow	No. 1	39	39¼	37	37	36½	37¼
Mixed	No. 1	37	37½	.....	35	34½	35½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	47	47	46¼	45⅜	.....	45¼
	No. 2	.....	47	46	45⅜	45½	45⅞
	No. 3	.....	46	44½	42¾	.....	43⅞
Yellow	No. 1	48	48	.....	46	46	.....
	No. 2	48	47	46	45⅛	45½	45⅜
	No. 3	.....	46	44½	44	43⅝	44⅜
	No. 4	46⅜	45¼	.....	43	42⅛	43½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	35½	35¼	34⅜	34	33⅛	34
	No. 3	32½	31	31	30½	30	30⅜
	No. 4	30½	29½	29¼	29¼	28⅜	28½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	30¼	28¾	29	28¼	27⅛	27
	No. 3	28½	27⅞	27⅜	26½	26⅜	26
	No. 4	.....	27¼	.....	25⅞	26	26
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	32½	.....	32	31	.....
	No. 3	31	31	.....	29⅞	29½	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	28⅜	28	27	26½	25⅞	26
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 3	33	32¼	32	31	31½	30½
	No. 4	32	32	.....	30½	.....	29¾

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		83½	82½	79½	76	.....	73
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	75	74¼	72½	68½	66½	64½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	108⅜	108	102	102	99	101⅜
	May	112⅝	112½	106⅝	107½	104	106⅜
Corn	Dec.	48⅛	48	46⅜	46⅝	44⅜	46
	May	53⅜	53⅜	51⅝	52	50⅜	51⅝
Oats	Dec.	33½	33½	31⅜	31⅝	31	31½
	May	38	37⅞	36⅝	36⅜	35½	36⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	100⅜	100⅛	.....	94⅞	91⅜	93⅛
	May	104⅞	104¼	.....	99⅜	96⅝	98⅞
Corn	Dec.	40½	40⅛	.....	38⅜	37½	38⅜
	May	45⅞	45⅝	.....	44⅛	43¼	44
Oats	Dec.	31⅜	30½	.....	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
	May	36	35	.....	33½	33⅜	33½

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 313.)

kansas were better than last week. Feeding demand was quiet. Prompt shipment prices were reduced 50¢ to 75¢ per ton according to locality. Offerings for future shipment were unchanged though firm bids at slightly below present prices were accepted. The demand for spot stuff was good. The market for hulls was weak and stocks were heavy. Exporters bought lightly.

Linseed meal and cake.—The demand for linseed meal was good. Feed mixers contracted for substantial supplies, farmers bought lightly. Mills report that stocks are moving out as fast as they are manufactured. The better inquiry for deferred shipment received by crushers created steadier conditions and prices in most markets were 50¢ to 75¢ higher than the previous week. Milwaukee quoted 33% meal at $38 and reported an improved demand from Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES LOWERED.

Gluten feed.—Offerings of gluten feed were plentiful. A few mills reduced their prices 50¢ per ton in order to effect sales. The decline in the corn market has made buyers cautious. Stocks at mills are not considered large. The movement was heavy.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices followed the decline in corn quotations. The demand was slow and stocks fair. Northeastern States constituted the best outlet. In the Southeast requirements were limited. Production is about normal. Few dealers care to contract at present for future delivery because prospects for an advance in the near future are considered poor.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal buying was checked by weakness in grains. Most markets quoted 50¢ lower. A few cars of Kansas No. 1 meal were offered at $27 delivered Philadelphia rate points. Supplies and production were light.

Beet pulp.—There was a decline in the price of beet pulp in the Savannah market and offerings of new crop pulp were made at $31 per ton delivered. Quotations in other markets indicate a reduction of about $2 per ton. The demand was fairly good. New crop stocks are ample.

UNITED KINGDOM'S SEPTEMBER IMPORTS OF GRAIN, PORK PRODUCTS, AND COTTON.[1]

Imports from all Countries and from the United States, with Comparative Figures for 1920.

Item.	September—		9 mos., Jan.–Sept.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat (1,000 bus.):				
Total	16,886	27,152	111,266	161,753
From U. S.	7,116	16,889	48,284	55,631
Wheat flour (1,000 bbls.):				
Total	988	583	6,782	4,777
From U. S.	711	187	3,430	2,847
Barley (1,000 bus.):				
Total	6,029	4,040	23,122	17,775
From U. S.	3,062	2,278	12,373	9,216
Oats (1,000 bus.):				
Total	2,212	3,663	24,364	15,816
From U. S.	36	15	1,428	543
Corn (1,000 bus.):				
Total	10,261	2,998	55,602	43,318
From U. S.	638	116	12,034	1,732
Bacon (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	53,665	33,544	505,243	467,665
From U. S.	27,097	16,095	231,226	291,347
Hams (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	17,897	2,918	97,955	28,491
From U. S.	16,661	2,352	89,168	24,868
Lard (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	12,414	9,831	186,646	134,192
From U. S.	10,844	5,925	159,864	106,577
Raw cotton (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	73,888	70,125	738,057	1,472,269
From U. S.	38,746	45,462	522,373	1,059,903

[1] From the British Government's Monthly "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation."

Seeds

SORGO OR "CANE" SEED ACREAGE MUCH LESS THIS YEAR.

Low Prices for 1920 Crop Main Reason for Reduction—Yield per Acre Nearly Equals 1920.

An estimated production of amber and orange sorgo or "cane" seed amounting to approximately 70% of last year's crop, and of sumac sorgo to about 60% of last year's crop, is indicated in reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Nov. 5. The marked decrease is due primarily to the smaller acreage harvested because of the low prices that prevailed last year.

The harvesting of these crops began Sept. 15 to Oct. 5 in the leading producing sections and thrashing followed shortly afterward in a few sections. By the end of October, however, only a small percentage of the crop had been thrashed. Unless prices soon show a decided upward trend much of the sorgo intended for seed may not be thrashed, but will be fed to live stock instead, the reports indicate. Weather conditions have been almost ideal for harvesting and thrashing, and the seed therefore should be bright.

MANY SECTIONS REDUCE ACREAGE.

Amber and orange sorgo.—In southwestern Kansas and western Oklahoma, leading producing sections for commercial supplies of amber and orange sorgo seed, the yield per acre is reported to be about 90% of last year's but the acreage shows a greater reduction, being about 80% for the section in Kansas and only about 55% for that of Oklahoma, compared with the acreage in these sections last year. In other important sections such as northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern Kansas, western and southeastern Nebraska, and the Texas Panhandle the acreage ranges from 70% to 90% of last year's and the yield per acre from 85% to 100% of that of last year. Most of these crops were harvested between Oct. 1 and 15, but in some localities harvesting began Sept. 15 or earlier. Although thrashing began in isolated instances as early as Oct. 1, many sections did not start until Nov. 1 and thrashing operations will be in full swing during this month and December.

The average price offered to growers for thrasher-run seed on Nov. 1 was 75¢ per 100 lbs., or 85¢ to $1 for recleaned seed. In western Nebraska and the Texas Panhandle, higher prices were being offered for thrasher-run seed than in other sections, about 90¢ being paid in Nebraska and $1 to $1.25 in Texas. At some leading shipping points in Kansas as low as 50¢ and as high as $1 per 100 lbs. were offered. Country shippers and seedmen have not displayed much inclination to buy at any price and growers are unwilling to sell at prevailing prices, which are at least 50¢ per 100 lbs. lower than last year and $1.25 less than two years ago. The carryover of old seed in Kansas and Nebraska is reported to be 10% to 25% larger than usual but in other sections it is reported to be the same as or smaller than usual.

Sumac sorgo.—The bulk of the sumac sorgo or red top "cane" seed is produced in the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma. Because of the great reduction, 35% to 50% decrease from last year, in the acreage in these sections, together with a somewhat smaller yield per acre, the total production in the United States is not expected to exceed 60% of last year's crop. The harvesting in Texas and Oklahoma began about Sept. 15 and was completed within two or three weeks under favorable weather conditions. Thrashing began about Oct. 15 and will continue through November and December.

In the Texas area $1 to $1.25, mostly $1.15, per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run seed, were being paid to growers and in western Oklahoma 75¢ to $1 were the prevailing prices. The average price for this seed in other sections was lower than in these two States, and many offers of as low as 50¢ were being made, but growers were not inclined to sell. Because much of the surplus sumac sorgo that was produced in 1920 in Texas was fed on the farm, the carryover in the Panhandle is not considered to be above the average, but in portions of Kansas and Oklahoma it is 10% or more larger than usual.

ALFALFA SEED DEMAND SLUGGISH DURING LAST TWO WEEKS.

Seedsmen Generally are Not Bidding on Seed and Prices Show Lower Trend—Quality Excellent.

The recent inactivity of seedsmen has been reflected in the somewhat lower prices for alfalfa seed that were being offered to growers in many sections during the week ending Nov. 5. Undoubtedly large arrivals of seed from South America have tended to depress prices for domestic seed considerably. During the two weeks ending Nov. 5 nearly 1,500,000 lbs. arrived from Argentina, subject to the seed importation act.

Although prices paid to growers on Nov. 1 in certain sections averaged about 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. less than those prevailing a month ago, in other sections, such as western South Dakota and Montana, they were equal to or higher than those for Oct. 5.

AVERAGE PRICES TO GROWERS.

On Nov. 1 the average price paid to growers for thrasher-run seed ranged from about $10 per 100 lbs. in Kansas and Nebraska to $17 in Montana. Prices for recleaned seed were mostly $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. over prices for thrasher-run seed. In western Utah and western South Dakota most bids were being made at $11.50 and $12.50 per 100 lbs., respectively, for thrasher-run seed. Prices for Hairy Peruvian in Arizona dropped about $3, and $12 to $14 for thrasher-run, and about $16 for recleaned seed were being offered for the small percentage of the crop that remains unsold. Wholesale selling prices of the larger seedsmen declined $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. between Oct. 5 and Nov. 1, which is considerably more than the average declines in prices to growers during the same period.

In the central and northern producing sections the greatest movement has taken place in Kansas and western South Dakota where approximately 60% of the crop is reported as sold by growers. In a few counties of western South Dakota, however, as well as in some other sections, a small percentage of the growers have sold little or no seed because of delays in thrashing or unsatisfactory prices offered them.

In western Utah probably less than 10% of the large crop has been sold and buyers there as elsewhere seem to be waiting to see what their competitors are going to do before purchasing additional supplies. Although the movement this year is admittedly earlier than the belated movement last year, correspondents are equally divided in their opinion as to whether the movement is greater or less than normal.

The quality of the 1921 crop is superior to that of 1920, especially in western Utah, western South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO SUPPLY LARGER THAN IN 1920.

Michigan and Vermont Report Heaviest Increase in Acreage—Many High Yields Reported.

An increasing quantity of seed potatoes is being certified in the various producing States. Data submitted to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates to Nov. 1 by the various certifying agencies show a total of 449,850 bus. certified in Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Michigan, and about 50 carloads in Idaho and Colorado. About three-fourths of this quantity is surplus and is available for shipment out of the States in which produced. The prices in several instances are only 25¢ to 50¢ above those prevailing for No. 1 table stock.

Vermont.—The 1921 production of certified Green Mountains in Vermont is conservatively estimated to be 90,000 bus., and of Irish Cobblers 10,000 bus., on a total of 500 acres certified, compared with a total production of 54,400 bus. on 272 acres certified in 1920. A large part of the certified stock, probably 75%, is available for shipment to other States. Shipments are being made now at around $2.25 to $2.50 per bu. f. o. b. shipping point.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CERTIFIES SEED.

New Hampshire.—Seed potatoes were certified in New Hampshire for the first time this year. Only 11.8 acres were certified but the yield per acre was high and the production totaled 4,000 bus., all Green Mountains. The selling price is $2 to $2.50 per bu. f. o. b., and the crop is ready for shipment.

New York.—The acreage certified in New York was reduced about 30%, being only 860 acres this year compared with 1,260 acres in 1920. The yield per acre, however, was heavier and the total production is reported to be 147,000 bus. compared with 175,000 bus. last year. The production by varieties and principal counties in which produced is as follows: Green Mountains, 90,000 bus.—Franklin, Oneida, Cortland, Cayuga, and Clinton Counties; Russet Rurals, 15,000 bus.—Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga Counties; Smooth Rurals, 20,000 bus.—Seneca, Ontario, and Steuben Counties; American Giants, 20,000 bus.—Washington County; Irish Cobblers, 2,000 bus.—Madison, Wyoming, Essex, and Onondaga Counties.

From 75% to 80% of the total production of each variety is available for shipment out of the State. About one-half of the surplus is ready for shipment at this time. The remainder will be shipped in the spring or earlier if weather conditions permit and prices warrant. The price asked is about 45c per bu. above the prevailing price for No. 1 table stock at the time of shipment.

Pennsylvania.—Twenty-five thousand bushels of certified seed potatoes of the Rural variety were produced in Potter, Somerset, and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania, this year. The average yield per acre was 368 bus. on the 68 acres certified. The demand locally has been heavy and most of the supply has already been disposed of.

New Jersey.—Out of 949.5 acres entered for certification in New Jersey approximately 60%, or 570 acres, will be certified. On this certified acreage it is estimated that 57,000 bus. will be produced, classified by varieties as follows: Irish Cobblers, 49,200 bus.; American Giants, 5,580 bus.; Norcross, 1,200 bus.; Green Mountains, 570 bus.; miscellaneous, 450 bus. The surplus is

ready for shipment now at $2.70 per bu. The noncertified stocks will be offered at around $2.40 per bu.

INCREASE IN MICHIGAN ACREAGE.

Michigan.—The second year of seed potato certification in Michigan finds that State with 795 acres certified compared with 270 acres last year. The Late Petoskey (Russet Rural) variety leads in production with 105,000 bus., followed by Green Mountains, 9,000 bus.; Sir Walter Raleigh, 2,250 bus.; and Irish Cobblers, 700 bus.

A surplus quantity equivalent to 70% to 80% of each variety will be available for shipment to other States. The selling price will average 25¢ to 50¢ per bu. above the prevailing price for No. 1 table stock.

Idaho.—The production of certified seed potatoes in Idaho will probably total 40 carloads, composed mostly of Netted Gems and Idaho Rurals and a few Ohios and Cobblers. Much of the supply has been sold on the basis of "field-run" after the second inspection in the field. Buyers continue active and reports indicate that most of the surplus will be disposed of by the 1st of December.

Other States.—Reports from a few important producing States have not as yet been received and will be published later. Colorado produced about 12 carloads this year, all of which will be used within the State.

Sugar-Beet Seed Production Placed at 3,575,000 Pounds.

The production of sugar-beet seed in the United States this year is estimated to be 3,575,000 lbs., or a little more than half the production of either of the past two years. Reports to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates place the average yield per acre at 975 lbs. on the 3,666 acres harvested. The bulk of the seed was produced in Colorado, Idaho, California, Montana, and Utah, the States being named in the order of their importance.

Although the domestic production is less than for any year since 1915 the stocks of sugar-beet seed in the United States apparently are still very large, considerably more than will be required for planting a normal acreage of sugar beets in 1922. The accompanying table shows the acreage, production, and imports during the past six years.

Year.	Acreage.	Production.	Imports.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1916	5,655	5,539,000	19,024,829
1917	4,638	5,076,000	15,422,076
1918	6,014	5,900,000	4,297,376
1919	11,139	6,700,000	9,830,068
1920	7,780	6,770,000	23,446,087
1921	3,666	3,575,000	[1] 6,385,979

[1] Nine months ending Sept. 30. Imports normally are heavier during November and December than during the spring and summer months, and the total for the year 1921 probably will be considerably larger than for the nine months as shown.

The 1921 production of sugar-beet seed in Czechoslovakia is placed at 60% of normal, according to a report furnished by the agricultural attaché of the Czecho-Slovak legation at Washington. The 1921 acreage in Denmark is placed at 2,441 acres compared with 2,008 acres in 1920, according to the agricultural advisor to the Danish legation.

More than 14,000,000,000 lbs. of seeds, exclusive of seed potatoes, seed sugar canes, and other vegetative planting stocks are sown or planted annually in this country.

NEW COTTON SEED CROP FOUND LOW IN GERMINATION.

Seed Carried Over From 1920 Crop May Be Found More Desirable For Planting Purposes.

The cotton seed crop of 1921 contains a larger percentage of seed that is of poor quality for planting purposes than is usually the case, according to information recently gathered by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The premature opening of the cotton and the ravages of the boll weevil are the main reasons assigned for this condition.

Many cotton seed dealers who carried over small or no stocks from the 1920 crop are finding it somewhat difficult to obtain well-matured and highly germinable seed from this year's crop. However, several large growers and distributors held their supply of 1920 crop seed intact and these supplies are now available for planting. On the whole, the quality of the 1920 crop seed for planting purposes, where such seed has been stored properly, is superior to that of the new crop.

More interest is being manifested in delinting, recleaning, and grading cotton seed for planting purposes and several large growers and dealers are employing one or more of these processes this season in an effort to improve the physical condition of the seed and to raise the percentage of germination of their stocks. Data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates indicate that where these operations are carried on judiciously in conjunction with each other and in the order named, a marked improvement in the quality of the seed for planting purposes is effected at a minimum of cost.

Viewing the situation as a whole it appears that there will be sufficient seed of good quality to supply the demand, provided an equitable distribution is effected. When making purchases of cotton seed for planting in 1922, farmers should, however, in the interests of the advancement of the cotton-growing industry and of greater net profit to themselves, insist on a statement from the seller as to its origin, varietal purity, and the percentage of germination as determined by actual tests.

TEXAS SUDAN GRASS SEED CROP

(Concluded from front page)

for seed production about one-half and used more of the crop for hay and pasturage. Furthermore, the yield per acre in the Panhandle is considered to be 15% to 25% less than last year.

The harvesting of the crop in Texas began about Sept. 1–10 and was completed under almost ideal weather conditions. In other important sections the harvesting began one to three weeks later likewise under favorable conditions. Except in Texas, and isolated cases elsewhere, not much of the seed had been thrashed by Oct. 1.

Little or no interest in the crop is being shown by dealers at present. Deliveries of seed which was contracted for in advance of planting at about $2.25 per 100 lbs. of recleaned seed are being made, otherwise practically no seed is reported as being sold by growers. They consider prices of $1.50 to $1.80 per 100 lbs. thrasher-run or $1.70 to $2, mostly $1.80, prevailing on Nov. 1 for recleaned seed too low because of the big reduction in the size of the crop this year.

At a corresponding time last year $2 to $4 and two years ago $9 to $10 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run seed were paid but the supply during the last few years seems to have greatly exceeded the demand. Therefore a surplus has accumulated in producing sections in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska which has depressed the market considerably and to a point which makes Sudan grass seed production unprofitable. The condition of a greater demand than supply, which existed several years ago, has been reversed due more to the fact that consumption of Sudan grass seed has not kept pace with the increased production in old and new areas.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON SUPPLY

(Concluded from front page.)

Reports from all sources seem to indicate that although Egypt will have about the usual quantity of cotton for sale during the 1921–22 season the quality will be considerably below average because of a number of reasons, chief among which are damages to the staple wrought by pests, principally the pink bollworm, unfavorable weather conditions, lack of water in certain regions, and the limited use of fertilizers in an effort to economize.

Table 2 compiled from figures supplied by the Alexandria general produce association, shows the number of bales of cotton exported to foreign countries during the past three seasons. Table 2 also illustrates the decrease in the exports to all the important countries consuming Egyptian cotton, except Germany, although compared with prewar figures the German purchases are still trifling.

Table 1.—Egypt's Cotton Supply.

	1918–19 crop season.	1919–20 crop season.	1920–21 crop season.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Stocks on hand beginning of season (Sept. 1)	109,573,000	43,857,000	39,422,000
Received during season	477,246,000	551,592,000	497,988,000
Total	586,819,000	595,449,000	537,410,000
Exported	537,240,000	552,715,000	336,650,000
Consumed locally	5,619,000	2,272,000	4,862,000
Destroyed by fire	103,000	1,040,000	14,233,000
Total	542,962,000	556,027,000	355,745,000
Balance on hand end of season (Sept. 1)	43,857,000	39,422,000	181,665,000
Unginned cotton in interior carried over from last season			74,250,000
Latest official estimate of 1921–22 crop			327,000,000
Total cotton to be disposed of during 1921–22 season			582,915,000

Table 2.—Exports of Cotton From Egypt.

To—	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
	Bales.[1]	*Bales.*[1]	*Bales.*[1]
Austria			3,647
Belgium		812	2,773
England	459,774	345,878	223,292
France	78,487	50,089	41,317
Germany		5,874	27,355
Holland	10	1,841	783
India			2,060
Italy	49,328	52,111	21,712
Japan	22,160	14,256	18,686
Poland		16	240
Portugal	250	695	763
Spain	10,436	8,805	14,671
Switzerland			31,349
Czechoslovakia			2,855
Turkey, Greece, Rumania	2,602	926	2,682
United States	95,262	256,555	51,230
Total	718,309	737,857	445,415

[1] Egyptian standard bale equivalent to about 750 lbs. net.

Cotton

BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES LOWER IN IRREGULAR MARKETS.

Exports and Mill Takings So Far This Season Much Greater than to Same Date in 1920.

The cotton market during the week ending Nov. 5 was irregular and fairly active. American mill takings and exports of American cotton so far this season are more than 50% greater than for the corresponding period of 1920.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated markets closed at 18.31¢ per lb. on Nov. 5, compared with 18.77¢ at the close of the previous week and 19.38¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The decline in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from 16 points for May contracts at New York and July contracts at New Orleans to 40 points for January contracts at New Orleans. December future contracts declined 29 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and 33 points on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. December futures on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.78d. per lb. on Nov. 4, compared with 12.10d. at the close of the previous week and 14.80d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Sales in the 10 designated spot markets during the week amounted to 71,245 bales, compared with 76,180 bales the previous week and 63,339 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Nov. 5 were 1,397,972 bales, compared with 916,795 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the cotton goods market was quiet during the week with fair demand and prices generally remained steady.

Closing Future Prices for Nov. 5 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	18.45	19.18	37.95	17.86	18.37	38.53
January	18.24	18.65	37.15	17.85	17.95	37.45
March	18.20	18.48	36.20	17.77	17.88	36.43
May	17.94	18.43	35.65	17.47	17.65	35.70

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 4.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	2,291,139	1,781,643
Port stocks	1,568,347	1,163,220
Interior receipts	3,059,311	2,093,777
Interior stocks	1,436,173	1,296,123
Into sight	3,939,780	3,320,062
Northern spinners' takings	655,605	420,793
Southern spinners' takings	1,072,567	696,617
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,623,710	3,774,963

Exports for the week ending Nov. 4 amounted to 162,799 bales, compared with 133,365 bales the previous week and 197,019 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 4, were 1,774,946 bales, compared with 1,156,850 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 4.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	427,866	467,216
France	271,072	200,503
Germany	397,980	222,856
Italy	113,948	81,615
Japan and China	350,190	5,650
Spain	90,270	79,604
Belgium	52,838	58,090
Other countries	70,782	40,766
Total	1,774,946	1,156,850

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 5, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 5, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	175	200	200	300	200	200	300	175	223
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	250	150	150	200	150	173
Good Middling	100	125	125	100	100	150	100	100	100	100	110
Strict Middling	50	75	75	50	50	100	50	50	50	50	60
Middling	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	18.85	18.25	18.31
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	125	100	100	100	75	93
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	225	220
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	325	300	300	400	350	325	300	400	475	348
Good Ordinary [2]	400	450	400	400	500	459	425	400	500	575	450
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	48
Strict Middling	125	125	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	138
Middling [2]	200	225	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	238
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	325	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	325	350
Low Middling [2]	450	425	450	450	450	450	500	500	500	425	455
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	200	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	200	225
Strict Middling [2]	300	300	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	315
Middling [2]	450	475	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	420
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	250	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	225	273
Strict Middling [2]	350	350	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	363
Middling [2]	450	450	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	455
Sales for week, bales	3,741	811	840	493	14,360	4,322	23,087	15,425	2,082	6,144	[3] 71,245

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	21 3/8
Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23 3/8
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins.	15 3/8
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins.	24
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	26
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	28
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	19
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	22
Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	22
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	23
Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	25
Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	27
Strict Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	28
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	29

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 18 1/4¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19¢ at Memphis on Nov. 5, 1921, and 19 1/4¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 20¢ at Memphis on Nov. 6, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	225	300	200	250
1 1/8 ins.	600	825	700	550
1 3/16 ins.	1,000	1,100	1,000	950
1 1/4 ins.	1,400	.....	1,300	1,150
1 5/16 ins.	.....	.....	.....	1,800

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment are 51 1/2¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 38 7/8¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 34 3/8¢ per lb. on the same terms.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 44¢ per lb.; No. 2, 41¢; No. 3, 38¢; No. 4, 35¢; No. 5, 32¢.

A report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted at 43¢ per lb. at that port.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending Oct. 29.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$35.00	$32.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	32.00
New Bern, N. C.	34.00	32.00
Raleigh, N. C.	.....	32.00
Windsor, N. C.	31.00	30.00
Wilson, N. C.	.....	30.00
Farmville, N. C.	.....	33.00
Kinston, N. C.	35.00	.....
Edgefield, S. C.	36.00	34.00
Greenville, S. C.	36.00	33.00
Lake City, S. C.	35.00	33.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	35.00	33.00
Atlanta, Ga.	36.00	33.00
Savannah, Ga.	36.00	33.00
Montgomery, Ala.	33.00	31.00
Dallas, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	36.50	.....
Davidson, Okla.	30.00	28.00
Dill, Okla.	.....	25.00
Dustin, Okla.	.....	27.50
Eldorado, Okla.	.....	27.00
Hastings, Okla.	.....	30.00
Temple, Okla.	.....	26.00
Pauls Valley, Okla.	35.00	32.00
Sayre, Okla.	29.00	26.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	31.00	24.00
Altus, Okla.	29.00	25.00
Chickasha, Okla.	28.00-31.00	26.00-28.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	.....
Shreveport, La.	30.00	27.00
Jackson, Miss.	35.00	28.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	36.00	30.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	30.00	25.00
Alligator, Miss.	36.00	34.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	35.00	32.00
Coldwater, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Glen Allen, Miss.	35.00	33.00
Greenwood, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Lexington, Miss.	35.00	32.00
Macon, Miss.	30.00	25.00
Rolling Fork, Miss.	28.00	25.00
Tupelo, Miss.	30.00-32.00	27.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	33.00-35.00	28.00-31.00
Greenville, Miss.	34.00	30.00
Kennett, Mo.	31.00	28.00
Marston, Mo.	32.00	24.00
Portageville, Mo.	31.00	24.00
Memphis, Tenn.	33.00	30.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	33.00	29.00
Ripley, Tenn.	29.00	26.00
Little Rock, Ark.	33.00	27.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	32.00	27.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	31.00	26.00
Blytheville, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Clarendon, Ark.	32.00	27.00
Earle, Ark.	32.00	28.00
Helena, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Newport, Ark.	33.00	28.00
Texarkana, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	32.00	28.00
Warren, Ark.	34.00	30.00

QUARTERLY WOOL REPORT—STOCKS ON SEPT. 30.

Stocks of Wool, According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease wool.			Scoured wool.			Pulled wool.			Held by United States Government.		
	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Grease wool.	Scoured wool.	Pulled wool.
FINE.												
Combing:												
Domestic	11,109	14,759	25,868	10	125	135	101	100	201	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	3,010	8,992	12,002	28	303	331	15	13	28	5	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	10,446	7,738	18,184	1,194	1,543	2,737	309	523	832	733	.....	.....
Foreign	328	1,622	1,950	2,109	2,364	4,473	30	123	153	31	.....	.....
½ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	10,667	9,963	20,630	48	168	216	55	674	729	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	611	4,694	5,305	23	40	63	3	20	23	.....	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	3,894	882	4,776	661	1,457	2,118	1,138	498	1,636	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	93	204	297	364	385	749	57	269	326	2	.....	.....
¾ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	15,427	6,881	22,308	94	147	241	318	632	950	19	.....	.....
Foreign	2,391	9,881	12,272	98	304	402	66	15	81	2,792	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	4,325	2,077	6,402	2,235	2,171	4,406	1,220	660	1,880	147	.....	.....
Foreign	344	704	1,048	2,115	894	3,009	12	133	145	8,000	.....	.....
¼ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	10,082	7,310	17,392	99	267	366	326	619	945	20	.....	.....
Foreign	7,549	17,788	25,337	87	356	443	363	4	367	11,456	.....	1,078
Clothing:												
Domestic	2,443	1,627	4,070	1,287	1,712	2,999	660	441	1,101	48	.....	.....
Foreign	1,119	5,381	6,500	2,771	1,500	4,271	704	141	845	6,307	6,034	.....
LOW OR LINCOLN.												
Combing:												
Domestic	4,262	778	5,040	83	91	174	92	44	136	13	.....	.....
Foreign	6,652	3,703	10,355	160	73	233	597	2,079	2,676	.....	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	511	479	990	325	184	509	635	80	715	67	.....	.....
Foreign	672	224	896	644	78	722	104	36	140	.....	1,000	.....
CARPET.												
Combing, foreign	5,805	24,430	30,235	17	490	507	107	581	688	.....	.....	.....
Filling, foreign	9,773	20,796	30,569	434	1,052	1,486	2,095	1,276	3,371	.....	.....	.....
GRADE NOT STATED.												
Domestic	60,715	11,917	72,632	2,511	1,723	4,234	1,308	725	2,033	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	9,346	17,897	27,243	2,083	2,309	4,392	886	798	1,684	.....	.....	.....
Total Sept. 30, 1921:												
Domestic	133,881	64,411	198,292	8,547	9,588	18,135	6,162	4,996	11,158	1,047	.....	.....
Foreign	47,693	116,316	164,009	10,933	10,148	21,081	5,039	5,488	10,527	28,593	7,034	1,078
Grand total	181,574	180,727	362,301	19,480	19,736	39,216	11,201	10,484	21,685	29,640	7,034	1,078
Total Sept. 30, 1920:												
Domestic	132,036	24,145	156,181	12,871	6,904	19,775	7,455	4,106	11,561	1,284	895	235
Foreign	47,340	51,143	98,483	17,116	8,708	25,824	3,773	7,961	11,734	41,218	10,135	4,567
Grand total	179,376	75,288	254,664	29,987	15,612	45,599	11,228	12,067	23,295	42,502	11,030	4,802

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers, According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	98,946	39,015	12,230	9,210	6,590	10,309	12,980	8,024	4,422	3,602	135,168	70,160
Middle Atlantic	65,950	28,002	4,208	3,731	3,276	1,156	8,502	6,178	2,188	3,959	84,124	43,026
Pacific coast	1,503	953	382	430	212	25	.....	4	53	106	2,150	1,518
Other sections	14,328	7,318	2,916	2,241	406	577	1,702	1,633	800	1,457	20,152	13,226
Grand total	180,727	75,288	19,736	15,612	10,484	12,067	23,184	15,839	7,463	9,124	241,594	127,930

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers, According to Cities.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

City.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston	91,917	85,863	13,541	19,645	5,263	5,422	3,398	4,084	797	2,226	114,916	117,240
Chicago	26,205	37,185	1,451	1,623	1,450	1,451	38	.....	136	32	29,280	40,291
Philadelphia	23,429	13,008	3,377	3,574	2,835	1,356	341	253	1,691	1,774	31,673	19,965
New York	3,435	7,463	618	1,365	487	503	10	10	.....	1	4,550	9,342
Portland, Oreg	6,377	3,336	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,377	3,343
St. Louis	15,599	7,652	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,600	7,652
San Francisco	2,009	1,421	108	201	201	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,318	1,922
Total above cities	168,971	156,923	19,096	26,415	10,236	9,032	3,787	4,347	2,624	4,033	204,714	199,755
Other cities	12,603	23,448	384	3,572	965	2,196	218	1,217	385	721	14,555	31,154
Grand total	181,574	179,376	19,480	29,987	11,201	11,228	4,005	5,564	3,009	4,754	219,269	230,909

Summary of Wool Holdings.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Total.
Dealers	181,574	19,480	11,201	4,005	3,009	219,269
Manufacturers	180,727	19,736	10,484	23,184	7,463	241,594
United States Government	29,640	7,034	1,078	.....	.....	37,752
Grand total	391,941	46,250	22,763	27,189	10,472	498,615

Foreign Wool Afloat to the United States.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled
FINE.			
Combing:			
Dealers	1,211	.....	.....
Manufacturers	287	.....	4
Clothing:			
Dealers	36	.....	.....
Manufacturers	.....	5	.....
½ BLOOD.			
Combing: Dealers	95	.....	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	80	69	.....
Manufacturers	.....	22	.....
¾ BLOOD.			
Combing: Manufacturers	144	15	.....
Clothing: Dealers	.....	25	.....
¼ BLOOD.			
Combing: Dealers	212	.....	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	25	10	5
Manufacturers	9	109	.....
LOW OR LINCOLN.			
Combing: Dealers	100	.....	.....
CARPET.			
Combing:			
Dealers	2,452	.....	.....
Manufacturers	.....	15	.....
Filling:			
Dealers	2,162	3	.....
Manufacturers	170	.....	.....
GRADE NOT STATED.			
Dealers	140	.....	.....
Grand total, Sept. 30, 1921	7,123	273	9
Grand total, Sept. 30, 1920	6,276	930	72

Stocks of Tops and Noils, According to Grade.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Grade.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
Tops:			
Fine	624	4,491	5,115
½ blood	356	2,863	3,219
⅝ blood	686	3,944	4,630
¼ blood	1,039	5,334	6,373
Low or Lincoln	452	1,230	1,682
Carpet	20	1,298	1,318
Grade not stated	828	4,024	4,852
Total Sept. 30, 1921	4,005	23,184	27,189
Total Sept. 30, 1920	5,564	15,839	21,403
Noils:			
Fine	843	2,944	3,787
½ blood	374	854	1,228
⅝ blood	499	1,229	1,728
¼ blood	488	811	1,299
Low or Lincoln	101	77	178
Carpet	331	338	669
Grade not stated	373	1,210	1,583
Total Sept. 30, 1921	3,009	7,463	10,472
Total Sept. 30, 1920	4,754	9,124	13,878

Beef Imports of the Netherlands Show Increase.

The total imports of chilled and frozen beef into the Netherlands during the first five months of 1921 amounted to 12,969,492 lbs., valued at $2,545,426, according to an official report. Of this total amount the report credits about 65% to Argentina, 25% to Great Britain, 6% to the United States, and 4% to Denmark and Iceland.

It is probable that the 25% credited to Great Britain originally came from Argentina or the United States, as Great Britain is not exporting its own meat products and as the official Netherlands report credits imports to the countries from which they come direct.

The report for the corresponding period of 1920 (January–May), shows the extent to which the imports of frozen beef into the Netherlands have increased during the first 5 months of 1921. The total quantity imported during that period in 1920 amounted to only 57,694 lbs., valued at $15,625. None of this frozen meat is credited to Great Britain, while about 40% is credited to the United States, and 60% to Argentina.

Foreign Markets

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE HEAVY DURING SEPTEMBER.

Monthly Review of Foreign Trade Shows Exports of Farm Products to be 59 per cent of Whole.

	Total exports.	Agricultural exports.
September, 1921	$325,000,000	$191,000,000
September, 1920	605,000,000	249,000,000

The outstanding feature of the month's foreign trade was the continued heavy export of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, many of which showed substantial increases over the previous month and the corresponding month of last year.

This increase was evident not only in the quantity of our exports but also in the total value. The one notable exception was wheat, the September exports of which showed 0.2% increase in quantity and 53.7% decrease in value from the month of September, 1920. Corn exports during September amounted to 18,600,342 bus., compared with 13,651,559 bus. in August, 1921, and 948,626 bus. in September, 1920. The total exports of corn during the nine months ending with September were 105,000,000 bus., compared with only 11,000,000 bus. during the corresponding period of last year.

Although the exports of rice in September amounting to 54,576,743 lbs., were 7,000,000 lbs. less than those for the previous month, the total rice exports during the nine months ending with the month of September amounted to nearly 490,000,000 lbs., compared with 294,000,000 lbs. exported during the corresponding nine months of 1920.

The quantity and value of some of the principal agricultural exports in September, 1921, are compared with the corresponding month of the previous year in Table 1.

The value of all farm products exported during September was $191,000,000, a decrease of $42,000,000 from the month of August. Approximately $40,000,000 of this decline represents the reduced exports of wheat, which fell from 58,536,829, bus. in August to 30,841,986 bus. in September, with declared valuations of $81,321,473 and $41,370,817, respectively.

Agricultural exports represented 58.8% of the value of the total exports during the month. The exports of the principal agricultural products during September and August, 1921, with comparisons for September, 1920, and the first nine months of the calendar years 1920 and 1921, are set forth in Table 2.

The value of agricultural products imported into the United States during September was $96,000,000, or 53.3% of our imports during the month, compared with $116,000,000 in August and $224,000,000 in September, 1920. The leading commodities imported, together with their declared values, were: Sugar, $9,236,701; coffee, $7,925,070; hides and skins, $6,406,484; rubber, $4,924,976; vegetable oils, $3,821,969; tobacco, $2,873,766; seeds, $2,156,896; bananas, $1,689,031; tea, $1,636,963; and wool, $1,572,348.

The imports of some of the principal agricultural products during September and August, 1921, with comparisons for September, 1920, and the first nine months of the calendar years 1920 and 1921 are set forth in Table 3.

MONTHLY TREND OF EXPORTS OF WHEAT, COTTON, PORK, AND LARD.
(The 1910-1914 curve represents the prewar annual average.)

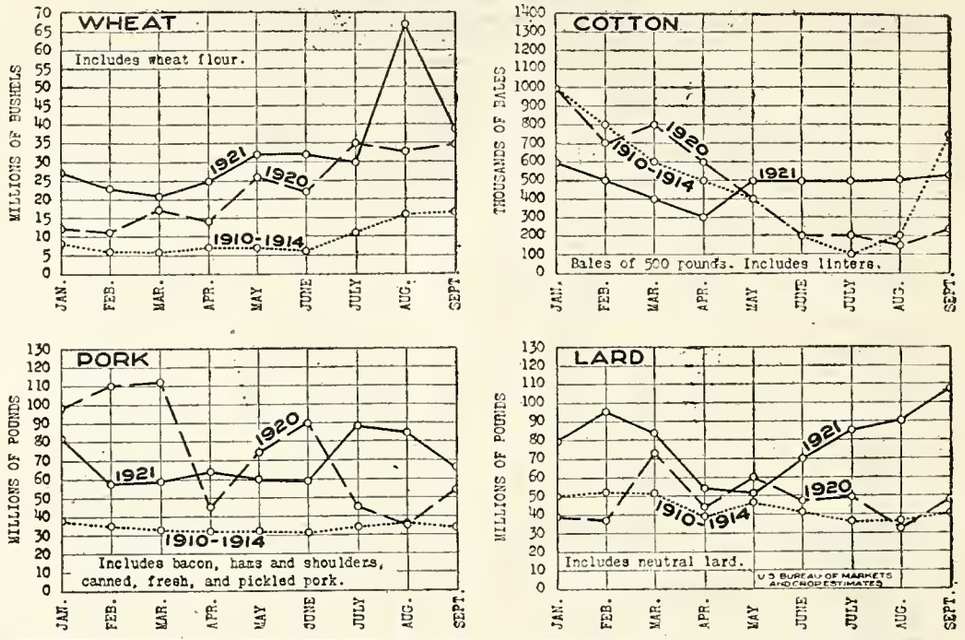


TABLE 1.—SEPTEMBER EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1921 AND 1920.

Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity.			Value.		
		Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	Per cent of change.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	Per cent of change.
Wheat	Bus.	30,841,986	30,770,796	+ 0.2	$41,370,817	$89,351,745	−53.7
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,801,805	938,530	+ 92.0	11,835,621	11,487,436	+ 3.0
Cotton	Lbs.	267,338,357	119,131,556	+ 124.4	43,232,534	41,435,964	+ 4.3
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	[1] 205,401,668	[1] 119,848,264	+ 71.4	28,682,236	27,878,799	+ 2.9
Corn	Bus.	18,600,342	948,626	+1,860.8	11,127,653	1,599,007	+595.9
Rice	Lbs.	54,576,743	4,599,974	+1,086.5	2,043,199	398,246	+413.0

[1] The quantity figures do not include certain miscellaneous meat products which are reported by value only. In September, 1921, such products amounted in value to $706,976 and in September, 1920, to $978,913.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Unit.	Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	9 months ending—	
					Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.
Wheat	Bus.	30,841,986	58,536,829	30,770,796	237,444,930	130,545,837
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,801,805	1,872,573	938,530	12,984,000	16,194,698
Cotton	Lbs.	267,338,357	217,254,012	119,131,556	2,226,156,823	2,101,819,365
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	205,401,668	203,758,869	119,848,264	1,586,821,618	1,366,570,374
Butter	Lbs.	376,283	435,489	327,482	6,636,749	16,292,867
Cheese	Lbs.	524,909	428,014	362,791	10,437,719	14,037,251
Milk (condensed, evaporated, and powdered)	Lbs.	40,176,528	31,958,637	21,424,536	224,296,705	356,694,929
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	Lbs.	34,276,231	53,076,605	39,259,703	408,593,053	365,987,911
Wool	Lbs.	80,249	92,702	863,316	1,607,169	6,830,779
Corn	Bus.	18,600,342	13,651,559	948,626	104,972,806	11,473,703
Rice	Lbs.	54,576,743	61,981,737	4,599,974	489,459,850	294,114,295
Rye	Bus.	3,712,635	3,079,857	2,464,422	25,191,887	43,945,528

TABLE 3.—MONTHLY IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Unit.	Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	9 months ending—	
					Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.
Sugar	Lbs.	315,998,785	570,852,965	441,336,920	4,747,516,615	7,006,592,389
Hides and skins	Lbs.	32,805,587	38,090,047	32,679,196	268,982,285	435,452,050
Tobacco	Lbs.	2,599,758	4,819,657	6,069,838	36,913,581	69,494,386
Wool	Lbs.	14,592,459	15,866,744	11,736,534	288,113,797	225,268,452
Rice, (cleaned)	Lbs.	2,275,283	6,567,780	4,103,324	40,371,563	108,775,075
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	4,859,335	5,013,869	27,832,499	58,491,539	117,366,948
Butter	Lbs.	397,929	149,886	2,574,064	12,172,730	28,166,419
Lemons	Value.	$100,116	$242,440	$67,754	$1,044,872	$2,644,409

Italy Suspends Wheat Import Duty.

The suspension of the Italian import duty on wheat has been extended to Mar. 1, 1922. This suspension would otherwise have expired on Dec. 31 next.

Australia's Meat Export Trade Very Dull.

The meat-export trade of Australia continues in a depressing state, reports the American consul at Melbourne. High freight rates for refrigerated space to English markets, high labor costs, and low prices have forced most of the meat works to shut down or operate on short time, especially in Queensland, where most of the meat establishments are located.

New Packing Plant in Costa Rica.

The President of Costa Rica has approved a contract granted by the Government to an American firm for the establishment of a slaughterhouse and cold-storage and packing plant for meats of all kinds, reports the American consul at San Jose. Construction work will be begun in a few weeks.

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